

SATURDAY NIGHT



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GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION
17 to 28

FINANCIAL SECTION
29 to 40

This Week:—Ramsay MacDonald's Advisory Staff—Anglo-American Rivalry in Latin America—Business Horizon Still Bright—The Cost of Prohibiting Liquor Clearances

The FRONT PAGE

Ramsay MacDonald in America

THE visit of the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the President of the United States has been an event of happy augury, largely due to the fact that it has given a visible and dramatic form to existing sentiments of growing potency among the English-speaking people. The growth of pacific feeling in the United States and the desire for understandings that would forever avert the calamity of war between the two great English speaking powers—which happen also to be the two greatest world powers—is in a very large degree the reaction from efforts of the enemies of permanent peace to promote misunderstandings and create friction. Unquestionably Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald was speaking truly when he said that on this visit he was representing not merely the party of which he is leader but the people of Great Britain as a whole. He could have enlarged his declaration by adding,—"of the British Empire as a whole. There is also every reason to believe that President Hoover in these conversations has spoken not for the Republicans alone but for the American people as a whole.

We must wait until after the New Year for the actual process of negotiations, and the details that will then be presented to the five-power naval conference, but there can be no doubt of the spirit of mutual good will in which the two greatest world powers will enter that conference, a spirit which practically guarantees that there will be no fiasco this time in the effort to arrive at a basis of armament reduction.

The programme which Messrs. MacDonald and Hoover have agreed upon is one involving many complexities and the road to success will not be easy. Much the most sensational of the proposals is that for the prohibition of submarines as weapons of offence and defence. The difficulties of this proposal lie in the fact that the submarine has been considered, ever since its inception, as the natural naval weapon of the weaker powers. The Irishman who first conceived the idea was frank in stating that his aim was to create a weapon which would overcome British naval supremacy, and nullify her position as mistress of the seas. All naval experts were quick to discern this possibility; and German's recourse to intensive submarine warfare after her admirals realized that the British navy could not be destroyed in battles above water was an application of this principle.

France and Japan might consent to abandon the submarine for special reasons of their own; but Italy is likely to be adamant because with her geographical position and a coastline very extended in proportion to her area she may well believe that by submarines she can attain the mastery of the Mediterranean, and that submersible ships constitute an ideal armament for the defence of her shores. But it is possible that even Italy may be moved by larger considerations, and the prospects of security that are in incubation in the present general movement for permanent world-peace might induce her to make the theoretical sacrifice that will be asked of her. After all modern Italy has weathered through to a greatly enhanced prestige in world affairs, and to restoration of ancient boundaries, without the aid of submarines.

British Apprehensions

THOUGH Ramsay MacDonald has spoken for the whole British nation it is unquestionable that there were pessimists who before his visit to Washington feared that there was a "catch" in it. Purposely, no doubt, the exact scope of his mission was left vague. There is a superstition in England that Uncle Sam is a slick customer to deal with, and that unconsciously or unavoidably the Prime Minister might make some slip that would imperil rather than improve the prospect of permanent understandings. Such mischances have not been unknown in the past; and the cross currents of United States politics are regarded as very mysterious and portentous across the ocean. The candor and straightforward dealing of President Hoover must have quelled some of these apprehensions; and in his cordial attitude toward Democratic opponents in connection with these conversations he has avoided the grievous error made by President Wilson in 1919 when, in attending the Peace Conference at Versailles, he left out of his counsels the great men of the Republican party. Apparently partizan controversy over the prospective understandings seems to have been obviated.

The British Prime Minister has also shown that he is able to walk warily and to say a great deal without saying too much. Above all he has such an admirable and impressive personality that he has been able to exhale an atmosphere of friendship, above all things essential to the success of his mission. Several of the modern Prime Ministers of Great Britain have sought personal contacts in the United States but none while actually in office; and therefore Ramsay MacDonald's journey across the Atlantic has taken on a symbolic significance. Certainly his coming to Canada for relaxation awakens emotions of enthusiasm in a land he already knows well.

As to the alleged suggestions by President Hoover that the Halifax and West Indies naval stations be dismantled as a gesture of good will they need not disturb anybody. The British Prime Minister has not committed himself, and in the case of Canada is in no position to do so. Halifax is not today in any sense a war base. But only by filling up Bedford Basin, the greatest natural haven on the western hemisphere could the potentialities of Halifax as a naval base in time of war be



RESTORATION MASTERPIECE FOR CANADA

The Canadian National Gallery has recently acquired Sir Peter Lely's portrait of the Third Countess of Meath. Lely (1617-80) was a native of Holland and follower of Van Dyck who became a British subject. He was the personal friend and court painter of Charles the Second and painted all the noted beauties of the Restoration Court. His portrait of Nell Gwynne is his most famous work but the above is a capital example of his suave style.

destroyed. As to the West Indies stations, their future is a matter for naval experts at the approaching conference to decide—though it is problematical whether the question will come up at all. President Hoover in mentioning them no doubt wishes to deprive big navy fanatics of their last argument. These chauvinists profess to see in the Jamaica and Trinidad naval stations a menace to the Panama canal. They even howled for the permanent occupation of Nicaragua because it would provide a route for a new and alternative canal. If these stations were dismantled by Great Britain the big navy agitators at Washington would be deprived of an argument they regard as precious. But the whole question must be decided by Great Britain on the basis of how far these stations are necessary to the future protection of Empire trade routes.

Regulate the Bicyclists

HISTORY appears to be in process of repeating itself with regard to the bicycle. Many a "scorcher" who upset the peace of mind of the sedate citizens in the late nineties by "pedaling at an excessive rate of speed" was hauled before the police courts to face stern magisterial displeasure. Now it appears that the wheel of progress has once again swung the bicycle rider into a position when he deserves the attentions of, if not the courts, at least the police officers of our larger cities. Today, however, action must be taken not to preserve any traditional concept of decorum, but to preserve safety of life and limb.

At a time when governments, public organizations and all sound citizens are deeply concerned with the mounting tragic toll taken by our streets and highways and when every effort is bent toward regulation with a view to safety, youthful riders of bicycles are flagrantly defying the simple rules of caution with an apparently increasing bravado. Despite an excellent advertising campaign by bicycle manufacturers, addressed directly to young riders, little improvement has been noted and apparently direct action must be taken. Many a motorist proceeds with his heart in his mouth, when he is compelled to follow a truck, or even street car, to which a bicyclist is precariously clinging. A slight slip, a swerve of the vehicle or a sudden stop is almost certain to result in a fatality or serious injury, which even the most cautious motorist is helpless to prevent. Regularly the daily press chronicles the tragedies from this cause.

It is, of course, absurd to suggest that there is anything like deliberate violation of law on the part of these youngsters. Responsibility, in the first place rests with parents or employers who condone reckless prac-

tices, but to achieve satisfactory results more must be done. Greater vigilance on the part of police officers in checking up reckless bicyclists, with possibly, in the case of persistent offenders, a few hours detention at a police station, would do much toward curbing youthful recklessness, would save many a young life and would make the streets safer for all who travel them.

Conviction Versus Compulsion

IT WOULD be a hardy person indeed who would question the authority of General E. J. Higgins the new head of the Salvation Army to speak on the subject of drink in relation to the people. General Higgins does not desire to be known as an opponent of prohibition. In fact he has not enjoyed any actual contact with its results that would justify dicta from him on the subject. But he has seen a very substantial decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain as a result of temperance education and a more searching control of public houses and public bars by the British government. And as an Englishman he is no doubt well aware that British peoples cannot be made better or more temperate by coercive methods. He speaks a profound truth when he says: "I do not suppose that any person interested in this cause would challenge the correctness of my view that temperance secured by conviction is more effective than when it is secured by legislation."

That is precisely what the advocates of prohibition forgot when they assumed that because the people had submitted to all sorts of restrictions in war-time, they would continue in the same frame of mind. Perhaps the gravest error that was committed was when the old temperance organizations which had instilled abstinence and moderation into vast numbers of Canadian youths were allowed to die in the belief that legislative coercion would prove more effective. The strength of the Salvation Army as an institution for the reform of the individual has always lain in its insistence on personal conviction.

War on Crooked Stock-Sellers

MR. E. J. MURPHY, one of the new candidates seeking election to the Ontario Legislature in Toronto did well to call attention to government measures of immense importance to the public, and especially in rural communities which have been overlooked. It is the sweeping work for the apprehension and conviction of salesmen or worthless stock, carried on by the Attorney General's Department under the leadership of Hon. W. H. Price. Mr. Murphy is a lawyer who has been on the staff of the Crown Attorney's office for some time and knows whereof he speaks. He stated that 30 such prosecutions resulting in convictions

had recently taken place. It took quite a while to get a really effective "blue sky law" on the statute books of Ontario; but once the proper machinery was achieved by Mr. Price enforcement has been vigorous. As Mr. Murphy says, the highwaymen of finance no longer find Ontario a happy hunting ground. The very knowledge of such enforcement has kept scores of financial crooks out of Canada in addition to those who have been apprehended.

Many states of the American union have excellent laws relating to fraudulent securities but owing to the complex system of criminal appeals which prevails in them very few financial crooks really go to jail even after they have been convicted. Consequently Ontario has within the past two years become probably the most unhealthy territory for "get-rich-quick" men in North America.

A good deal of poppy-cock is talked about the province's "liquor bill" and but too little attention has been paid to the province's sucker bill, whereby unwary people have been robbed in broad daylight, and in every cross roads settlement, of sums aggregating tens of millions of dollars.

Maritimes and Trawlers

REFERENCE has been made in these columns before today to the report of the Royal Commission, appointed a couple of years ago, to examine into the conditions and requirements of the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces. This Commission's report was unanimous in its findings on all the matters with which it dealt, with the exception of one very far-reaching recommendation which dealt with the vexed question of steam-trawling. This recommendation, which was a majority one, was to the effect that steam-trawling from Canadian ports should be prohibited by law. The Federal Government, as yet, has taken no action to implement this recommendation, doubtless with the idea of collating representative opinion on so highly controversial a matter.

If it is endeavoring to do this, it must be finding, by now, that it is having its work cut out for it. For discussion over the matter has recently broken out afresh in the columns of the Halifax press. On the one side, there are those who contend that the operation of the steam trawlers has been largely instrumental in putting shore fishermen out of business on the eastern shore, which is their hunting-ground, and that their tendency, wherever employed, is unduly to deplete the fishing grounds. In proof of the latter contention, they point to the fact that production of fish in Nova Scotia showed, last year, a shrinkage in value of over \$1,000,000, as compared with the year 1920 which was just prior to the period when the steam trawler first loomed up as a factor of major importance in the fishing industry of the province mentioned. Stress is also laid on the alleged fact that the trawlers which, it is argued, are working such harm to the fishermen on the eastern shore, are foreign-owned.

On the other side, the contention is advanced that the use of steam trawlers is essential to the supply of the growing demand for Maritime fish, though, to the superficial observer, the shrinkage in value, referred to above, since they first began to get their work in, scarcely seems to bear out that contention. But one very cogent objection, as it would seem to us, to an absolute prohibition on fishing out of Maritime ports of steam trawlers is that these would still be able to fish in Canadian waters and their catches would be taken into ports of the United States, whence they would be exported to the Canadian market. In which case the suggested prohibition would fail of effect.

The whole question bristles with difficulties. Doubtless, the Government would be very reluctant to adopt the course of entirely prohibiting the operation of steam trawlers. But it is possible that some middle course might be found which would go a considerable way to redress some of the grievances of which the shore fishermen make moan. The Department of Fisheries might be well advised to overhaul the existing regulations dealing with the operations of steam trawlers fishing out of Canadian ports, with that object in view.

A Policeman's Life, etc.

OLD Kasper and Little Peterkin might enjoy another inconclusive colloquy over the great battle between Toronto police and the Communists which took place in Queen's Park on Oct. 12th. If Little Peterkin should become insistent with the demand "But tell me what 'twas all about," old Kasper would be in a quandary. The engagement seems to have resembled the once famous but now forgotten Battle of Chateau Thierry when fifteen or twenty Germans crossed a river on the Western front and were turned back by a body of American Marines, who had abandoned the sea to become Military Police, thereby winning the war.

In the Toronto engagement the bag of prisoners seems to have been greater than at Chateau Thierry. All the available men of the Toronto Police Force that could be spared from other duties were mobilized to prevent a group of Communists who could have been packed into one Grey Line bus without overcrowding from holding a meeting to discuss free speech. Incidentally the general public was put to a great deal of inconvenience because Queen's Park, one of the main arteries of downtown Toronto was closed to motor traffic and pedestrians were forced to keep to its outer rim. And for what? Because the Police Commissioners and Chief Draper think that the very mention of free speech is a menace to law and order. The rank and file of the police force are said to be rather sullen over the repeated efforts to make them ridiculous and increase their hours whenever one or two Communists announce a meeting. Obviously their life is not a happy one.

The net result of all this nonsense has been to make soap boxers like Tim Buck and Jack MacDonald national figures; and to convince the foreign settlements of the West that Communism is really a vital force in Toronto.

Ramsay MacDonald's Helpers

By John A. Stevenson

Canadian Correspondent of the London Times.

PREMIER Ramsay MacDonald on his fateful expedition to this continent has brought with him as associates and helpers an interesting group of men who can each shew a creditable record of public service and have behind them a diversified range of experience. One of them, Lord Arnold, is a politician and personal friend of the Premier, and the other three are members of the Civil Service of Great Britain, which is generally credited with running the country no matter which political party is in power.

Lord Arnold, who was born in 1878, is the son of a prosperous stockbroker in Manchester, and after he had finished his education, he joined the family firm. By the time he was thirty-two he found himself through his own money-making gifts and inheritance in a position to contemplate a public career, and he stood as a Liberal candidate for the Holderness Division of Yorkshire in the second election of 1910. He was defeated in that contest, but he had proved his mettle as a politician, and in 1912 the Liberals found him a safe seat in another Yorkshire Division, Holmfirth. In Parliament he rapidly made a reputation as a financial authority, and intervened effectively in budget and fiscal debates. The Liberal leaders marked him as a promising man, and in 1914 gave him a minor post as Parliamentary private secretary to the President of the Board of Education. When the Great War broke out, Arnold who belonged to the radical wing of the Liberal party, did not take the sternly pacifist line of some of his political associates, but he was never anything but lukewarm about the war and in its later stages was a severe critic of the methods and policies of the Coalition Government of Mr. Lloyd George. His health, however,

work in combating enemy activities. He was brought back to Paris for the Peace Conference, and his services there brought him two promotions in quick succession, first in 1919 to the rank of First Secretary, and a year later to a Chancellorship of Embassy. At Paris he attracted the attention of the late Marquess Curzon, and when the latter became Foreign Secretary in 1920 he made Vansittart his chief Private Secretary. In this capacity he attended a succession of international conferences at Aix, Lausanne, Genoa and elsewhere, which tried to unravel the complicated tangles of the European imbroglio, and there he gained a wide acquaintance with the leading political figures of Europe and a comprehensive knowledge of international problems. When Curzon departed from the Foreign Office, Vansittart remained as one of its chief officials, and Mr. Baldwin formed such a high opinion of his abilities that he not only made him an Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but took him on his personal staff as his Chief Private Secretary. When Baldwin went out of office last May, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald simply kept Vansittart at his old job and he sent him out to the United States to prepare the ground for his present expedition. Vansittart has never had any diplomatic service in the United States, but he had married in 1921, an American wife, Gladys, the daughter of General W. C. Heppenhimer, of Washington; unfortunately she died two years ago, leaving an only daughter. In Robert Vansittart who was knighted a year ago, is now one of the great

for all practical purposes shelved him into a subordinate role. Indeed many people think that if MacDonald had only kept Jones as his adviser he would not have fallen into the grave errors which ruined his Government in 1924. However he has now apparently realized the value of Tom Jones as an assistant and restored him to complete favour. Jones like Vansittart has done considerable literary work in his time, but of a different character. He has edited a volume of Mazzini's essays and a book called "Sir Henry Jones' Old Memories," and he has also published a volume called "Reports on Outdoor Relief," and another entitled "Second Thoughts of an Economist."

The fourth member of the party, Robert Leslie Craigie is a professional diplomat who entered the service in 1907. He has specialized in the commercial side of diplomacy and was secretary of a number of international conferences, including the International Copyright Conference and the conference relating to the New Hebrides. During the war he served as British representative on the Inter-Allied Blockade Committee. He has spent the greater part of his service at home in the Foreign Office, but he was stationed for a time at Bern in Switzerland, and Sophia in Bulgaria, and after the war he had a spell at Washington where he was for a time Charge d'Affaires. He has, therefore, had considerable experience of the American capital and its denizens and its ways, and this fact probably accounts for his inclusion in Mr. MacDonald's party.

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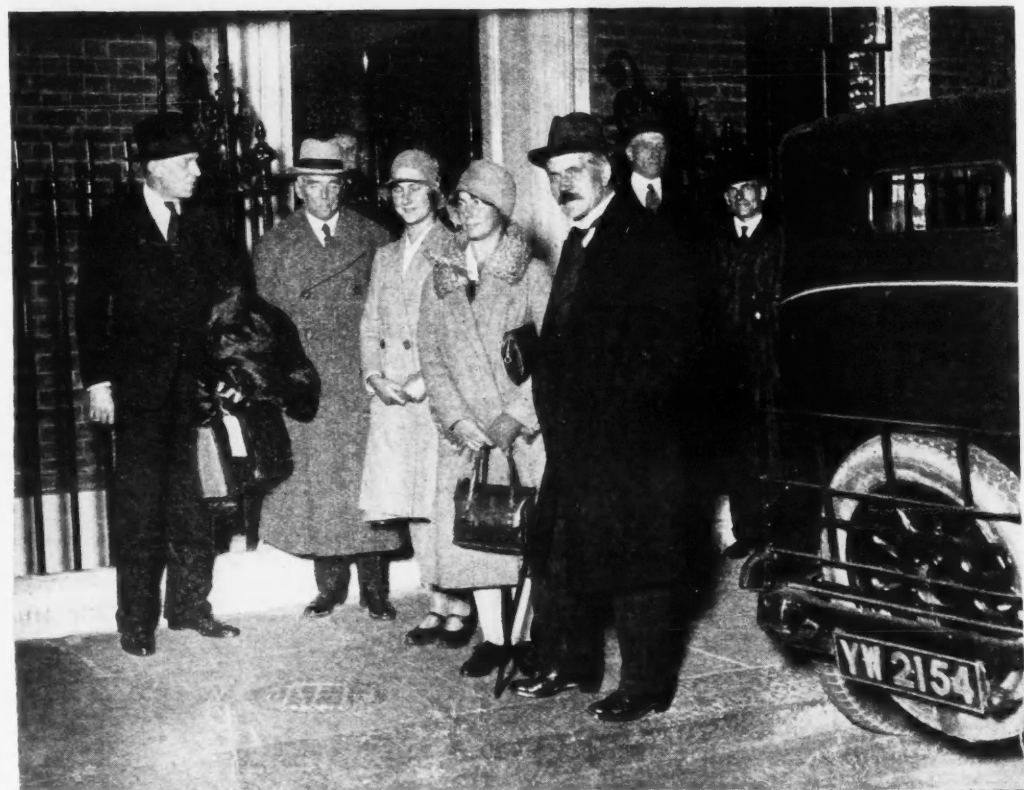
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Will Poincaré Come Back?

By E. K. Brown



BRITISH PRIME MINISTER AND STAFF

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss Isabel MacDonald, photographed at Downing St. before leaving London for New York. The photograph shows—right to left—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his two daughters and Sir Robert Vansittart and Lord Arnold.

never good, because quite poor and curbed his parliamentary activities, but he stood as an Asquithian Liberal in the election of 1918 and was one of the few of that tribe who escaped annihilation in the "coupon" election. The state of his health, still militated against active parliamentary work, and as he also became dissatisfied with Mr. Asquith's leadership of the Liberal party, which was too Conservative for his tastes, so in 1921 he resigned the seat and retired to private life, but a year later he announced his intention to join the Liberal party in whose ranks he found many ex-Liberal friends like Sir Charles Nevelan and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby. Arnold, who was able to contribute a valuable fund of financial and fiscal knowledge, was soon admitted to the inner councils of the Liberal party, but his doctors would not allow him to take any more political contests. However, when Ramsay MacDonald came to power in 1923, he was hard put to it to find peers of Labor sympathies who would act as spokesmen for different departments in the House of Lords. Arnold's ample fortune made it possible for him to sustain the burdens of a peerage, and accordingly he became Under-Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies, with a seat in the House of Lords, his chief being our late visitor, Mr. J. H. Thomas. Lord Arnold went out of office with his party seven months later and gave freely of his time and energies to the promotion of its fortunes during its days of opposition. Ramsay MacDonald had meanwhile developed a great liking for him and constantly sought his advice and companionship, indeed Lord Arnold has now come to play for MacDonald the same role as Colonel House did in relation to Woodrow Wilson, and it was only natural that he should be asked to join the Premier's party on a mission where delicate negotiations were afoot.

SIR Robert Vansittart, C.B., N.C.O., C.N.G., who comes as Premier MacDonald's chief private secretary, has a very different background. The Vansittarts are a family of Dutch origin, whose English founder came to London from Danzig in the reign of Charles II, and becoming a director of the East India Company, accumulated a large fortune. It enabled his descendants to take the rank of landed gentry, and they have given a number of distinguished servants to the State. The member of the family best known to history is Nicholas Vansittart, who was a prominent Tory politician and served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of the ministries of Lord Liverpool; he was ultimately raised to the peerage in 1823, but left no issue. The representative of the family who comes with Mr. MacDonald was educated at Eton College, and entered the British Diplomatic Service in 1903. He was first posted to the staff of the British Embassy at Paris and then served for periods at Teheran and Cairo, with short spells at the Foreign Office in between. By the beginning of the War he had come to be regarded as one of the most promising of the younger British Diplomats, and in 1915 he was sent to Stockholm which was a great centre for political intrigue in view of the pro-German proclivities of the Swedish court, and there he did excellent

public servants of Britain, and the prospects are that in due course he will become Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. But apart from his abilities as a Diplomat, he has fine literary tastes and gifts which he has allowed to find expression in a series of little volumes. The titles of some of them are "The Gates," "John Stuart," "Songs and Satires," "The Surging Caravan," "People Like Ourselves," "Pity's Kin," and "Tribute," and if they do not command the popularity of the works of Mr. Edgar Wallace, they are rated highly by discerning literary critics.

ANOTHER member of the party is Mr. Tom Jones, who holds the position of Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet. He was born about 1875 of humble parentage at Rhymney in Wales, and had to struggle hard for an education. In order to secure funds he worked as a clerk in the Rhymney Iron Works, and eventually paid his own way first through University College, Aberystwith, and then through Glasgow University. He was one of a brilliant band of Welshmen who were attracted to Glasgow by a famous compatriot, Sir Henry Jones, who held the Chair of Philosophy, and Tom Jones was one of his most brilliant students. After taking his degree, which he secured with many honours, he was for a time an Assistant Professor of Political Economy at Glasgow, and after doing some work as a special investigator for the Poor Law Commission, he went back to academic life as professor of Economics at Queens University in Belfast. By this time he had made a considerable name as an authority upon social problems, and he gave up his professorship to become Secretary of the Welsh National Campaign against Tuberculosis. He took some part in drafting Lloyd George's famous Insurance Act, and in 1912 he was made secretary of the National Health Insurance Commission for Wales. This work brought him in close contact with Lloyd George who was always ready to welcome to his service able young Welshmen. At this time Jones was an ardent member of the Labor party, but this fact did not prevent Lloyd George when he came to the Premiership in 1916 from bringing his young Welsh friend into his famous Cabinet Secretariat, which during the war years was housed in the garden of 10 Downing Street and known as "the kindergarten." Jones' contacts with the Labor party and his knowledge of social problems were particularly useful to Lloyd George, and he soon became one of the latter's most trusted satellites. When Lloyd George disappeared from the Premiership in 1922, his successor, Bonar Law, proceeded to keep Tom Jones in his entourage and there was considerable indignation among many worthy Tories that an avowed Socialist should retain the confidence of a Conservative Premier. However Stanley Morgan when he succeeded Bonar Law still kept Jones as Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet and one of his confidential men, and he has been credited with some of the inspiration of Mr. Baldwin's zeal for social reform. Then came Ramsay MacDonald to Downing Street, and the story goes that through annoyance at Jones' close connection with two Conservative Premiers, although they were old friends,

IN THE early summer when Raymond Poincaré gave up office to undergo a series of major operations already far too long deferred, few doubted that his resignation, gladly given and sadly accepted, would mark the end of a political career of over thirty years' duration. Medical advice had been more than a pretext in the case of Poincaré: he had often expressed the Frenchman's favorite wish to pass a pleasant old age in the provinces, exchanging battle for peace and turmoil for rest. A disinterested patriotism joined with a pardonable conviction that his leadership was indispensable to the recovery of France from the trailing effects of the war on finance and industry, had kept him in harness for three long years. In the spring the recovery of France seemed approximately complete: the franc stood four square and had stood so for more than a year; the reserve of the Bank of France was cheerily piling up; the debts to England and the United States were no longer a matter for concern; the communists were quiescent; and, finally, the committee of experts had concocted a plan which was kindly to France, even in its details, and the coming conference at the Hague promised to be pacific and expeditious. Mr. Snowden, it is true, was already a disturbing speck on the horizon. He had charged France with "bilkings" her debts, but the explosion of Mr. Snowden had been deplored by all the parties in the House of Commons and explained away by his own leader as a verbal exuberance. Mr. Snowden was no more than a very little speck on the international horizon, no bigger than Mr. Valdemaras of Lithuania. Poincaré could commit himself to the surgeon's knife with an unruffled conscience.

If his departure from the cabinet was a bereavement, it was also a valuable opportunity which his successor M. Briand was determined to exploit, and remodel that cabinet nearer to his heart's desire. The absence of Poincaré weakened the "right" in the cabinet; and permitted M. Briand, at heart a radical, and once a socialist, to hope that he might infect it more to the "left." He had always grieved for the secession of the radical-socialist party and the disciplinary resignation of their four representatives in the cabinet, events of last November. If he could persuade the radical-socialists to return, he could go to the Hague with the collaboration of the warmest supporters, the co-architects, of his foreign policy. Messrs. Herriot and Paul-Boncour.

What bait had M. Briand to offer? He had no vacant portfolios unless he himself should vacate the ministry of foreign affairs, a measure which would disconcert his English and German collaborators and alarm the country at large. Since this was not to be thought of, he decided to create two ministries without portfolio and four under-secretariats, and offer these to his radical friends. A generous concession in domestic policy would eke out this meagre bait: he would engage solemnly that no domestic projects would be devised, that the government would dedicate all its efforts to the solution of foreign problems until the cabinet should be reorganized after the conference at The Hague.

M. Briand's offers were spurned by the radical-socialists. They professed an unvarying respect for his person and for his conduct of foreign affairs, but they declined to collaborate with atrocious reactionaries like M. Tardieu, the Minister of the Interior and M. Bonnevins, the Minister of Commerce. Their pride was wounded by the prospect of creeping back into the cabinet by the devious routes of honorific ministries and new under-secretariats the scope of which was somewhat indeterminate. One suspected that the radical-socialists were content to wait quietly for irreconcilable friction to show itself in the cabinet whose only substantial unity had been a common faith in the sagacity of Poincaré and the political efficacy of Poincarism. Should this friction show itself, the few survivors of the "left" wing in the cabinet might be persuaded to transfer their allegiance to a *cartel des gauches* in which the radical-socialists would have the majority of portfolios, a share of the remainder would go to socialists such as Renaudel and Paul-Boncour, and the rest to the deserters from the present cabinet. With all the major post-war problems solved, the country might accept without much recrimination a cabinet so constituted and equally opposed to the twin menaces of the future, fascism and communism.

The radical-socialists, as well as Messrs. Briand and Poincaré, reckoned without Mr. Snowden. M. Briand went to The Hague, knowing that the life of his government would be limited to a few months and hoping that in those months he could deal with the rags and tags of problems involved in the evacuation of the occupied territories in the Rhineland and with the jealousies which would flash out over the mechanism of the Young plan. M. Poincaré was sunning himself between operations in a pleasant private hospital in Paris and M. Herriot was taking an exemplary vacation exploring the Acropolis and delivering classical orations to the citizens of Athens.

The conference opened with fairer promises than the last gathering of statesmen at the League session in Madrid where Senator Dandurand's question of minority rights

threatened to elicit the irreconcilable distinction between French and German definitions of nationality.

The fair promises were soon broken. Various delegates said various things and M. Snowden interrupted the even flow of suavity by applying the now historic epithets "grotesque" and "ridiculous" to proposals of M. Chéron, the French Minister of Finance. Despite the well meant interpretations of some scandalized, petrified auditors, the French delegates and the French nation knew, that these words belong to the vocabulary of insult and knew that they intend in English just about what they intend in French or in Italian or in any other idiom unfortunate enough to contain them. It was bad enough that Mr. Snowden should hold such language to any delegate, thought the French, but that he should hold it to M. Chéron, the pink of courtesy and benevolence, the prospective successor of M. Doumergue in the presidency of the republic, the childhood play-fellow of Sainte Therese de Lisieux, popularly revered as "The Little Flower,"—this was outrageous. "Snowden" became in the streets and cabarets of Paris the superlative insult: to call man a "Snovedenne" was for some weeks, more dangerous than to call him a "cochon" or a "chameau."

M. Briand rapidly perceived that Mr. Snowden's disconcerting language was a revival of the Palmerstonian tradition and had little relation to the figures and percentages in dispute. What the British Chancellor desired was a triumph in prestige and to gain it he was prepared to jeopard or, if need be, to jettison, all the projects of international amity which have preoccupied M. Briand for the past decade and preoccupied for him the portfolio of foreign affairs. M. Briand saw what Mr. Snowden wanted and he saw that Mr. Snowden got what he wanted. In consequence, Mr. Snowden returned to London, the most popular Englishman alive and M. Briand returned to Paris, worn, aged, and bent on consultation with Mr. Snowden's principal rival in invective and pertinacity, Poincaré. But Poincaré, recovering from a second operation was in a condition to preclude conversation and M. Briand was obliged to pass quickly to Geneva without the advice he desired.

Luckily he had no Mr. Snowden to placate: the British leader at Geneva was the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald's pronouncement, the first since 1924, was eagerly awaited,—and immensely disappointing. True, he made his own the optional clause in the League Covenant, the signatories of which agree to compulsory arbitration. But of the protocol he had not a word to say,—the protocol in whose invention his government had collaborated with M. Briand and whose rejection by Britain had so plucked French pride. And his attitude towards M. Briand's policy of an united Europe was conservative. It was clear that the deference which Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain had shown to the aspirations of France had been replaced by a sceptical attitude which promised reefs and shoals in the months to come.

Can M. Briand cope with the new difficulties? He cannot long maintain himself in power with his present reactionary cabinet and reactionary party. He cannot stand the strain of his two offices of Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He cannot afford, in the interest of France, to commit the delicate technical and tactical problems of international negotiation, to any hand less masterly than his own. A new Prime Minister is, then, desirable. Three men are worthy of consideration. First, M. Chéron, a competent and versatile administrator who has the esteem of all moderate "stand-pat" Frenchmen and could mediate with fair success between the radical policy of M. Briand and the reactionary groups whose support is required. As a "shock absorber" M. Chéron is probably without an equal in French Politics. Second, M. Herriot, the natural running mate of M. Briand, and the necessary head of any cabinet which would look for its support to the left wing. Third, Poincaré.

The choice of M. Doumergue may very well be M. Chéron, but the President of the Republic will think twice and more before he entrusts, in this grave moment, the nation's destiny to a make-weight. M. Doumergue's personal favorite would almost certainly be M. Herriot, whose abilities to lead and to speak, to excite and to restrain, to compel and to elude, are above dispute. Could he overlook, however, the disquiet that M. Herriot and his inevitable associates François-Albert and the Daladier would stir up overnight in Alsace-Lorraine and Brittany? Could he resist the fear that, with a slim and vacillating majority, a panic-stricken clergy and a country remembering only too well the connection between a left-wing government and the falling franc, the confidence of the people would be too often disturbed for genuine prosperity? It is unlikely that M. Doumergue would venture upon the choice of M. Herriot. There remains Poincaré. It is probable that if he recuperates within a few months, the man in the street will clamor loud and long for his resumption of office. The language of Mr. Snowden was construed in France as a menace of further wrath to come and against this M. Briand's soft answers seem but a frail defence.

A "Rum Go", or Who Pays the Piper

By A. R. Randall-Jones

IN RECENT despatches, which may or may not have been inspired, but which anyhow emanate from Ottawa (the date line thereof being evidence of that fact) it is suggested that Premier King is intent on stopping the export of alcoholic liquor to the United States.

Now, it may, of course, be that the announcement of this intention is just a friendly gesture, on his part, of Platonic sympathy and philosophic appreciation towards the good men struggling with adversity who are bearing aloft the Liberal standard in the present provincial contest in Ontario. Such a gesture, in one of his genial and kindly nature, would be readily understandable.

Or, again, it may be that he has been spending part of his well-earned vacation in the society of some of the more zealous and rigid of the "bone-dry" confraternity. For there are those who have always maintained that, among the ingredients of a singularly engaging character, must be reckoned a chameleon-like aptitude for taking on the color of the environment of the moment. In that case, it would look as though the advocates of aridity have been appealing to his emotional, rather than to his logical, faculties.

For we read in the Ottawa despatches that he has been impressed with the recent efforts of the United States' Government to check the illicit importation into that country of intoxicating liquor. As to this, one can only say that those efforts must have been very recent, indeed—so recent, in fact, that they have not, as yet, obtruded their presence on the limelight—if they have really made an impression on one with his unquestioned powers of analysis. On the whole, it is probable that the despatches have over-estimated the "impression" that the efforts in question have made on the Prime Ministerial mind.

There is no observable tendency in the United States towards shrinking from applying the supposedly inflexible test of the dollar yardstick to most departments of human thought and endeavor. The late Lord Morley has amazingly recounted how, when he addressed an influential meeting in New York just a quarter of a century ago, "the comment next day was that Demosthenes and Cicero were great orators, but neither of them ever addressed an audience good for a millionth part of the minae, drachmae or sesterces, or whatever else stood for the dollar, in the currency of Greece and Rome, represented in the assemblage addressed by Morley last night." The United States is by far the richest of the nations of the earth—and certainly not the least free spender. Therefore, it is not impertinent to enquire, in view of the efforts that are alleged to have been found so "impressive", in high quarters in Canada how much those efforts, not merely to stop the importation of intoxicating liquor, but for all the purposes of Prohibition enforcement, are costing that wealthy, and far from penurious, country, in cold cash, or hard cash, or any other old kind of cash.

Fortunately, it is not impossible for the enquiring mind to obtain some approximate idea of this amount.

In the first place, let us take the matter of federal enforcement of Prohibition. It appears that the cost of this amounts to the sum of \$41,746,945 made up as follows:

Prohibition unit (1928 appropriation)	\$13,320,405
Coast Guard (1928 appropriation)	15,426,540
Customs Service (estimated)	4,000,000
Department of Justice (estimated)	9,000,000

Total federal enforcement costs \$41,746,945

This amount works out at a cost per head of the population of about thirty-five cents. In reality, it does not come to so much; for the fines received from the "malefactors", who have violated the Prohibition law—and have had their guilt brought home to them, by means of legal process, which, of course, is another pair

of shoes altogether—amounted to about \$5,500,000 in the year 1928. This sum went in alleviation of the per capita "burden", which would thus be reduced to a sum of between thirty and thirty-one cents.

IN THE second place, let us look at the matter of state enforcement, that is to say, at what the various states of the Union are spending, with the beneficent object of making each one of them a model Sahara.

As to this, it is surprising—though, perhaps, the fact is not devoid of a significance of its own—to find that, in a majority of the individual states, no special pecuniary provision is made for Prohibition enforcement, this being left to the police force as part and parcel of its ordinary every-day activities. One result of this neglect to make special provision of the kind named is, (as might indeed, be expected) that there is considerable difference in the degree of energy with which the business of enforcement is tackled in the various states. That of New York, the wealthiest and most populous of all, is among those which make no pecuniary provision for enforcement.

There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining the amount of money that each individual state, of those which do go the length of making special pecuniary provision for the purpose named, actually expends on enforcement. In 1926, however, eighteen states made special appropriations of the kind, and these totalled, according to the United States Census Reports on Financial Statistics of States, \$667,645, or an average of roughly \$37,000 per state concerned. Spread over the whole country, this special expenditure amounts to some six cents per head of the population.

Thus it looks as though the pecuniary "burden" that the taxpayers of the United States are bearing, in respect of the carrying out of the policy of which that country is the prophet and exponent, reaches a total of \$42,414,590; and that the per capita "burden" on the population—after allowing due credit (or discredit!) in respect of the fines above-mentioned—is one of some thirty-six or thirty-seven cents.

IN THE United States, if anywhere on this terrestrial globe, the popular adage, "Money Talks", holds good. And the question that cannot fail to suggest itself, in connection with this matter of Prohibition enforcement, is, Is Midas going his length? Ordinary horse-sense should feel no difficulty about the answer. He is not—not by a jugful! Does anyone cry "Shame!" at such a criticism of an enthusiasm that "looks"—and literally, as shown above—"like thirty cents?" Well, let us hear the evidence of Dr. Doran, the United States Enforcement Chief, on the subject. He has stated that the annual amount that ought to be spent on Prohibition Enforcement is \$300,000,000—not any sum of \$42,500,000. His figure would work out, not at thirty-six or thirty-seven cents, but at two dollars and a half, per head of the population. In other words, Midas is not doing as much as a seventh of his pecuniary duty in the matter of the enforcement of a policy in respect of which he postures as the leader and the mentor of the world!

Surely he should be doing the other six-sevenths and a "hittcock" (to use a "Buntysm") before seeking the aid of a neighbor in the performance of a task which he had imposed on himself before the eyes of the world, and as the world's great exemplar. It is his own enactment that has made the importation of liquor into his domain a matter of illegality. Therefore, one would expect him to be using the requisite pecuniary energy—and not merely a seventh of it—to keep the Demon out. But, no! It is easier—and cheaper—that other countries should refuse to export a commodity which, by their own laws, is legally exportable, in such a way that it can reach his shores. "Let Georgie do it!" is

the big idea. But such an expedient, while it may prove an easy way out of a quandary, scarcely conjures up a picture of a crusader for a high and holy cause.

The United States, it must be remembered, in the early years of the war, was always urgently insistent on the strictest possible interpretation of its own rights as regards its sea-borne commerce. In fact, when the British interpretation of that law did not chime with its own, President Wilson did not hesitate to use language of surprising harshness and asperity. So that it is plain that it must be clearly recognized in that country that the favor that is now asked of Canada, that is to say, the abandonment of an unquestionable legal right, is one of considerable magnitude.

As, indeed, it is—and not from the legal aspect alone. The abolition of clearances must, beyond all doubt, mean a loss of revenue to this country. How much it is difficult to say because there is no way of ascertaining, with regard to the duty paid on liquor clearances, how much of that duty should be allocated to liquor sold to the various Government Liquor Commissions operating in Canada and how much to liquor exported to the United States or any other foreign country. But there is good ground for believing that the loss of revenue would certainly not be less than \$9,000,000 at the very lowest. This works out at about a dollar a head of the population of Canada.

Here's a "rum go" indeed—A country spending thirty-six or thirty-seven cents per head of its own population—a totally inadequate amount—for the enforcement of its own pet law, asks its neighbor to take a step which will involve a loss of revenue to the amount of a dollar per head of that neighbor's population. If there is one thing more amazing than the nerve which would prefer such a request, in such circumstances, it is the spirit of acquiescent obligingness which appears to be ready to grant it.

Obviously there are times when what is sauce for the goose is, most emphatically, not sauce for the gander.



THE LATE DR. STRESEMAN

The greatest of post-war German statesmen and Minister of Foreign Affairs of recent years, who died suddenly on Oct. 3rd. He was formerly a Pan-Germanist and during the war favored a policy of widespread annexations but after the war completely changed his point of view and fought with tremendous zeal and sincerity for pacific ideals.

Once wore his gift—a Mishap thing—
It was but mete.

"I sigh not that his arm was placed
Some scores of times around your waist,
So sweet and slim;
Ah, no, my love, the grief, you see,
Is mine, because you married me
Instead of him."

Of his more serious efforts "Ostler Joe" is likely to be the best remembered. It is of that maudlin nature that suited those for whom Sims chiefly catered.

Sims is said to have written and sold more plays than any English playwright. Many were curtain raisers, many were produced in second rate theatres. Undoubtedly his most successful play was "The Lights of London," which had a long run, at the Adelphi, I think.

Early Starts in Politics

By G. H. MELROSE

A LITTLE study reveals the interesting fact that the early Westerners went into politics at a youthful age—probably much more so than is the case to-day. The late Sir Clifford Sifton was a cabinet minister at 30. James A. Smart, who introduced him into political life in Brandon, was a cabinet minister at 29. The present Chief Justice Haultain of Saskatchewan entered the old Northwest Territorial Legislature at 30 and a little later took a position that approximated the rank of prime minister, at 34.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative party and ever prominent and aggressive figure in political life made his first bow in a legislative arena at 28, as a member of the Northwest Territorial Assembly. Hon. Charles Dunning has been following the Western tradition of youthful statesmanship. At 31 he was provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan and premier of that province at 37, going on to be minister of railways in the Federal Government at 41. In Mr. Dunning's case he only came to Canada in 1902, so his progress to the front in public affairs has been rapid.

All the present premiers of the prairie provinces are young men. Alberta's prime minister joined the cabinet when he was 37 and reaching his present eminent rank just three years later. The Premier of Saskatchewan, Honorable Mr. Gardiner, was 39 when he became a cabinet member and 42 when he succeeded Mr. Dunning as premier. Mr. Anderson, who recently succeeded Mr. Gardiner, is also a comparatively youthful man, being still in the forties. Hon. John Bracken formed an administration in Manitoba when he was only 39. It is not for nothing that the West has been called the young man's country. Youth must be served there, and does.

The Poet of the Low-Brows

By F. H. MASON

THE pensioning by the Imperial Government of Mrs. E. F. Sims, widow of George R. Sims, the well-known English journalist who entertained a section of the British public for more than half a century, reminds one, if reminder were necessary, that, taken as a whole, journalism is about the worst paid profession in existence. One may point to a few isolated instances of journalists who have risen to wealth and rank, but an analysis of those instances generally will reveal that opportunity to wield a sharp sword for or against some political party has fallen in their way and they have shared in the spoils of a corrupt political system when the party they favored came into power. Pensions have had to be sought for other well-known journalists in their declining years or for their dependents after they have gone. It will be remembered that W. E. Henley was given a pension, and Henley is men-

tioned here because in some respects he resembled Sims. Both were theatrical critics, playwrights, journalists, and poets, but there the similarity ended for Henley catered to the high-brows while Sims was catering to the low-brows.

Sims' work was essentially ephemeral. Under the pen name of "Dagonet" he wrote half of the last page of the "Referee" for many years, and later succeeded to the editorship of that paper. Today he would be called a columnist. His topics chiefly were of the stage, legitimate and music hall, and artists employed thereon. During my student days and two years after, six in all, I read the "Referee" fairly regularly, and for the life of one I can recall only one bit of Sims' prose. He had gone to some function in Brighton and forgotten to put a dress shirt in his bag, and he complained bitterly in his column on the following Sunday that shirts should be sold by the size of the collar band. Sims was a short bull-necked Englishman who wore a 19 collar, and the description of the way the 19 shirt fitted him was intensely amusing. When his arms were stretched at full length the cuffs dangled from the ends of his finger tips; the tails reached the floor, and the starched front his knees.

In his poetry, or should I say rhyming, he was an adept at the disappointment rhyme, the genre for which, if I remember aright, was started by Harry Leigh's absurd poem, "Twins." Many will remember "Twins," even if they don't associate Harry Leigh with it. It ran:

"In form and feature, face and limb,
I grew so like my brother
That folks got taking me from him,
And each for one another.

"One day, to make the matter worse
Before our names were fixed—
As we were being bathed by nurse
We got completely mixed.

"In short, from year to year the same
Absurd mistakes went on,
And when I died the neighbors came
And buried brother John."

I have forgotten the title of what I think was the cleverest of Sims' disappointment rhymes, but the verse follows:

"I do not mourn, sweet wife of mine,
Because those ruby lips of thine,
That marble brow,
Were kissed by one who might have been;
Had I not chanced to step between;
Thy husband now.

"I do not grieve because thy heart,
Ere cupid touched it with my dart,
For him did beat;
Nor that the hand that wears my ring



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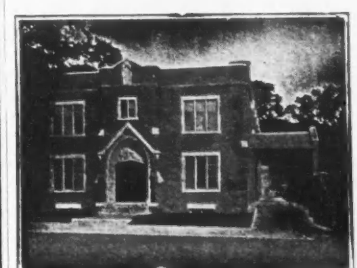
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In Lobby and Gallery

By E. C. Buchanan

More Than a Mere Greeting

IN New York Mr. Ramsay MacDonald told Canadian newspaper correspondents that the main purpose of his visit to Canada was to greet Mr. Mackenzie King, and through him the people of Canada. Well, it may be that the cause of world peace is so engrossing the British Prime Minister that he has little mind for anything else, but there is some room for scepticism. Ottawa is sceptical. It is not prepared to believe that the social instinct is so impelling among serious statesmen, or that Mr. MacDonald, in thus defining the motive of his trip to the Canadian Capital, is strictly holding to the practice of open diplomacy. Nor does it credit the idea that Mr. King would have postponed for a month and accordingly curtailed his projected speaking tour of the West merely to shake hands and exchange civilities with even so distinguished a visitor.

There can be no doubt that the two Prime Ministers have more important matters than social amenities to engage their joint attention during Mr. MacDonald's three day sojourn in Ottawa. Mr. King, at any rate, has other and more practical things to take up with the present director of Great Britain's destiny, and when they sit down together before the log fire in Mr. King's sylvan retreat in the Gatineau, even as Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald sat down in the wilderness of the Virginia mountains, it is safe to assume that they will waste little time in telling each other how well they are looking or in discussing the relative merits of English and Canadian scenery. Matters are toward between their respective governments which are capable of furtherance through the informal conferences that are opening at Ottawa and Kingsmere as this goes to press, and it is altogether unlikely that either Mr. MacDonald or Mr. King will be disposed to neglect the opportunity of furthering them. Both have a spur to effort in this direction in the pressing economic requirements of their two countries and the consequent political problems confronting their governments.

Indication there has been in plenty of late that statesmen of Great Britain and Canada are seriously canvassing the idea that the economic requirements of one country may find satisfaction, in part at least, in those of the other country; that the urgent economic difficulties of both countries may be amenable to a common or joint solution. This idea has led to earnest communications back and forth between Ottawa and Westminster during recent months and it engaged the attention of Hon. J. H. Thomas during his three weeks' "commercial traveller's" visit to Canada this summer. It is certain that the Ottawa government places a great deal of hope in it, and the British government evidently is convinced that it contains important possibilities. The common solution that is envisioned is, of course, closer economic co-operation between the two countries—a more studied, cultivated and directed economic relationship. It would be strange indeed if the idea were not gestated during Mr. MacDonald's sojourn in Ottawa and a serious effort put forth to bring it nearer to maturity. One feels secure in venturing a surmise that it will be the principal subject on which the two statesmen will confer the latter half of this week. Assuredly it was uppermost in Mr. King's mind when some weeks ago he declared that his plans for a western tour must give place to his desire to meet Mr. MacDonald in Ottawa.

A Convenient Coincidence

IT SO happened that the impulse to this Anglo-Canadian movement was almost simultaneous in both countries—a convenient coincidence, as it turns out. In Canada it derived from a reluctant realization on the part of the King Government that the United States Congress was going through with its tariff revision programme, aimed for the most part at the agricultural products of this country. In the Old Country it had its inspiration in the new Labor Government's obligation to reduce its pledges to solve the unemployment problem. The Ottawa government initiated the movement, and it found the government at Westminster as enthusiastically responsive as British conservatism and dignity allowed. It began with overtures from Ottawa looking to the taking of steps toward an Empire trade arrangement of some kind and these were seconded from London with the more definite suggestion of an Empire economic conference. The conference suggestion has taken hold and is now almost certain to be carried out. But in the meantime instead of sitting back and waiting for the conference, the British and Canadian governments have been considering the possibility of immediate co-operation between themselves or rather between the two countries. So great is the urgency of their problems that they have been impelled to this. Mr. Thomas, who is specially charged with the task of putting the unemployed to work looks to the expansion of the Canadian market for British products as a promising factor in his undertaking. The Ottawa government is more than willing to encourage and assist him to this end and provided only that the British government will help to transfer to the United Kingdom a substantial portion of Canada's export trade which is about to be barred from the markets of the United States. There is an angle whatever that Mr. King and his colleagues are looking anxiously to such a trade accommodation with Great Britain as a principal part of the solution it must find for the problem forced upon it by the tariff attitude of the United States, and would be prepared to make it serve the necessities of the British government as far as might be possible.

Mr. Thomas has been considering the possibility of the purchase by Great Britain of Canadian products, mainly agricultural, in bulk lots, with a view to having the ships which take these bulk purchases to England provided with return cargoes of British goods for Canada. Messrs. King and Robb would be willing, no doubt, to extend the market for such British goods by enlargement of the British preference in the tariff, but it will devolve upon them to see that they do not replace Canadian goods in the home market. It follows, therefore, that there would have to be a replacement of foreign goods, and to ensure this there would have to be some adjustment of the general tariff. Such adjustments, in the nature of things, would have their principal effect on imports from the United States. That the government is leaning in that direction is indicated by the recent instructions to the Advisory Tariff Board that it engage in an enquiry regarding the effect on Canadian trade of a number of the schedules of the general tariff.

In pursuing the idea of a trade accommodation at least a partial solution of their respective economic difficulties, the two governments have before them the stimulus of the heavy discrepancy between Canada's balance of trade with the United States and her balance of trade with the United Kingdom. It is such as to afford opportunity for the promotion of the present Anglo-British movement. During the twelve months ending August 31 last this country's imports from the United States amounted to \$899,693,000 while her exports to the United States amounted to only \$520,728,000. From Great Britain, on the other hand, her imports were only \$197,916,000 as against exports of \$371,004,000. And to make matters worse, these imports from the United States represented an increase of \$122,000,000 over the previous twelve months without any corresponding increase in exports, while imports from Great Britain increased by only \$10,000,000. Further encouragement to the trade co-operation movement lies in the fact that nearly half the imports from the United States were in metal products—commodities which the Old Country is particularly desirous of selling.

It is a fair assumption that the situation herein outlined will be in the minds of Mr. King and Mr. MacDonald during their Ottawa conferences. The former is anxious to get the movement advanced, if possible to the point where it may be incorporated in a policy for presentation to parliament in connection with the American tariff revision. The latter is seeing his government subjected to criticism on the score of the lack of any substantial step toward the relief of unemployment. Their requirements should tend to impel them toward a give and take attitude, and should result in the advancement of the movement a considerable measure from the stage reached during Mr. Thomas' visit. And at the very least, the plans for the proposed Imperial economic conference should be materially advanced.

The Social Side of It

THE visit of the British Prime Minister is to have its social side, of course. And this has been planned on an extensive scale. It includes a dinner given by the government in the Houses of Parliament in Mr. MacDonald's honor, another dinner by the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, and still another by the Prime Minister at Laurier House. The programme includes a luncheon to be given by the United States Minister, Miss Ishbel is to be entertained at a number of functions. At the government dinner Mr. MacDonald will make his most important speech in Canada, which is expected to deal largely with the objects and results of his conferences with President Hoover. At the request of the government, Commander Edwards of the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine is making arrangements, with the co-operation of the Canadian National Railways and other agencies, for the nation-wide broadcasting of the speech on the scale that the Confederation jubilee celebration two years ago was broadcast. All who have radio-receiving sets in Canada should be able to hear the British statesman. Mr. MacDonald and his daughter are to spend four days in Ottawa—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. A part of the time the British Prime Minister will be with Mr. King at his country home in the Gatineau Hills. A contingent of some twenty newspaper correspondents from Great Britain and the United States are accompanying the party. Mr. MacDonald is to speak in Montreal. Then he is to have a holiday of two days up the Saguenay River before he takes ship for home.

Western Rates Again

THE celebrated freight rates question, which has been before the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Government and Parliament for nearly twenty years, was up again this week, this time before the Privy Council—in other words, members of the Dominion Cabinet assembled as a court—in the form of an appeal from the recent decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in respect of the claims of British Columbia and Alberta for the removal of what is known as the mountain differential and for an equalization of rates on grain for export comparable with those enjoyed by the ports of Montreal and Quebec. Also for a further equalization of domestic rates on all commodities. There was present what is usually referred to as a "brilliant array of counsel," and that is perhaps no exaggeration in the present case. There were W. N. Tilley and E. P. Flintoff for the C.P.R. and Allister Fraser for the C.N.R. These two corporations making common cause in mutual interests. A. B. Geoffrion, for the Canadian Millers Association, who are interested from a peculiar angle of its own; A. W. Hudson, Winnipeg, representing Manitoba; W. H. McEwen, Regina, for Saskatchewan; S. B. Woods, Edmonton, who for Alberta, is working with Leon Ladner, M.P., Vancouver, representing British Columbia; C. G. McGeer, the veteran proponent of "B.C.'s rights" in this particular relation, who this time appears for the United Farmers of British Columbia—they have them there, too, for purposes other than political. The arguments in the appeal from the various angles of a very complex and far-reaching problem will constitute this a cause *celebre*, one outstanding in the annals of transportation so far as they relate to legal and constitutional aspects of a much vexed question. It resembles in a modified form the Maritime rights claims. In a particular way it reflects the attitude of the government in which East and West interests had to be reconciled. As the result of representations from the Progressive representatives from the West, the Ministry instructed the Board of Railway Commissioners to equalize railway rates throughout Canada, but that was followed, without leaving the question solely in the hands of the Board, by legislation fixing the rates of grain and flour for foreign and domestic consumption moving to Fort William at the maximum provided for in the Crows Nest Act of 1897. That satisfied the Progressives, because the Western route had not yet been developed, but it did not equalize rates on freight moving West. In 1927, there was an Act known as the Maritime Freight Act, that fixed up the Maritimes so far as rates were concerned, but it still left in the same unequalized position, and grain was now moving to the western ports. The situation held a special interest for Alberta and the western half of Saskatchewan. The recent decision of the Railway Board left things pretty much as they were, and now the government must make a decision one way or the other, which is always painful. It has both the Far West and the railways on its hands, as well as the Canadian Millers' Association,

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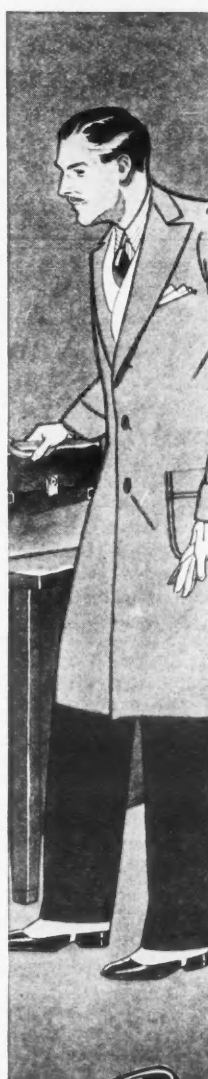
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Crime and Punishment

By William Banks

IN THE prevention of and the combatting of crime, Canadian police forces are facing responsibilities more serious than those presented by any internal problem the country has known. This was the lesson, indirectly but very forcibly taught at the congress of the American Prison Association recently held in Toronto. Though the police side of the crime problem was almost submerged in that of the convicted criminal and his punishment, the two are inseparable. To treat them as distinct questions, as the congress did, chiefly by the restrictions of a programme whose foundation was in turn limited by composition of the congress, is a mistake. Lt.-Col. J. R. Martin, Commissioner of the Manitoba Police Force, who spoke of the Canadian police in general as "an army of peace," made in that phrase an argument for their work that ought to be more widely appreciated by the community. If that community is to be assured peace and safety in its domestic sphere, it will have to take more than a cursory interest in the rising crime flood and the efforts of the police to hold it in check.

That would not mean condemnation of nor abandonment of the work of various organizations for the aid of discharged prisoners, and that kind of social activity. Such would find the police among their most sympathetic supporters; especially in cases of first or even second offenders. Anyone who knows at first hand something of police officers and their work knows that. The more widespread contrary impression need not be argued here, though it may be said that work of all such societies is likely to be more sound and lasting if they seek the aid and advice of police officers instead of ignoring them. A case in point is the Citizens' Service Association of Toronto which in the few months of its existence has accomplished much in the way of securing employment for men discharged from Ontario reformatories. Its existence is really due to Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, Chief Constable, Toronto, and arises from a personal study, made shortly after his appointment to that post, of the difficulties confronting an ex-convict seeking rehabilitation in civil life. The Ontario Government, individual business men and social service clubs are supporting the organization which has a permanent office and staff. One result is that men who are anxious to "go straight" are being placed in positions on their discharge and are making good in the vast majority of cases. It is proposed to amalgamate the Association and the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association of Montreal, which has for years been carrying on a similar work in that city, and to attempt an organization actually functioning on a Dominion-wide scale.

A definite part of the dealing with each ex-prisoner is complete information to his employer as to the man's offences, prison terms and propensities. There has been far less difficulty in placing men under these circumstances than might be supposed from the loose talk about police "hounding" and like misinformation, so eagerly lapped up by many. Chief Lannin of Sarnia, at a meeting antedating that of the prison congress, gave a personal instance of how the Citizens' Association works through police chiefs generally. He received from the Secretary, W. A. McIlroy, a letter saying that the organization had no representative in Sarnia as yet; that they were interested in securing a job for a man soon to be released from a reformatory after serving a second term of imprisonment. Lannin was asked if he would use his good offices. He knew the man from his police experiences with him, and went to two of his former employers, showing the letter and freely discussing all aspects of the case. Both employers promised a position. Chief Lannin also secured promise of a job from another employer as a safeguard against disappointment in the first two prospective positions. This is typical of the police attitude.

Reverting to the congress, the definite impression was left on this observer and others not included in its membership or programme, that the crime situation in the United States is incalculably more serious than its presentation in current periodical literature and Pres. Hoover's arraignment of it would lead a non-resident to suppose. If it is not absolutely out of hand it is almost so, and the steps taken to cope with it are almost ludicrous in their inadequacy. Allowing for the inexplicable desire of most humans to support the claims of their own bailiwick to be the greatest of crime centres, the conditions revealed by the U. S. delegates, in public addresses and private conversations, were justification for the gloomiest views of pessimists. It is impossible to reconcile the unselfish and sincere efforts of many at the congress to make imprisonment of the convicted offender, a mental, moral, and physical regenerator, with any hope of damping the flood of crime under existing conditions. The pernicious influence of politics in police administration and the judiciary, and the multiple-

ity and variety of state laws and methods of dealing with crime and criminals, are the finest of first aids for the crooks. Canada might well be thankful for the federal Criminal Code, governing the whole country, for a judiciary which may be preponderantly selected for political services rendered but which must drop political activities when it ascends the bench, and for police forces which are not at the beck and call of every ward heeler and political manipulator in their respective communities.

As to modes and methods of punishment for the wrongdoer the congress heard as many ideas and suggestions as there are states in the Union. Quite a few had their points; some were freakish. A casual listener might have gathered at more than one session that the only people requiring the aid of doctors, alienists and psychiatrists are those who are stupid enough to work hard and try to be honest. Which would not have been quite fair to either the earnest delegate programmers or the law-abiding citizenry. On one question there was an apparent approach to unanimity: the sections of the New York state Baumes Law which compel judges to sentence to life imprisonment persons convicted a fourth time for indictable offences. Closing forever the door of hope was not viewed with equanimity, even by those who advocated repressive measures as the only way to check crime. There seemed to be also some resentment over the fact that crooks, fearing a fourth conviction, were taking up residence in other states, but not with intent to get a living by honest toil. There is a moral here for those who favor petting rather than punishment for criminals.

Some of these undesirables are coming into Canada. They add an unwelcome element to equally unwelcome rogues from other states and to the growing army of Canadian-bred thugs and yeggmen. There is no tariff wall operating in either country against the crooks of the other. They come and go practically at will, with the motor car and the airplane and all other scientific aids for robbery and transportation pressed into service. It is to the credit of Canadian police that United States crooks no longer regard this as a country of "easy pickings", but have developed a definite fear of Canadian law and its enforcers. That does not prevent these crooks frequently directing by and participating in coups on the northern side of the border line, many of which are planned by the higher ups of international crime rings.

Canadian chiefs of police and crime enforcement officers generally, have watched with keen anxiety the increase of crime in their own country. Conditions across the border are contributing to such a degree that everything done in the United States to control the situation has its reflex here. They are as anxious as any American citizen to assist in crime prevention, which is the most vital of all phases of the crime problem. For that reason they followed the Prison Congress with peculiar interest, and in so far as they had any part in it they at least made a good impression by their obvious understanding of the need and reasons for consistent law enforcement.



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AT THE THEATRE

Stratford Revivals

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS only from the Festival Company of Stratford-upon-Avon that we get revivals of such historical dramas as Shakespeare's "King Richard the Second." This great tragedy has never enjoyed the theatrical popularity bestowed on the much inferior and more sanguinary work "King Richard the Third." The only previous presentation of "Richard the Second" in Canada in at least forty years was also by the Stratford Company during its visit in 1913, when Sir Frank Benson who was at his best in this role, was at the head of affairs. Sir Herbert Tree also made a distinguished success in the part, but Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson and Sir John Martin Harvey both ideally fitted to play Richard have never made the attempt. When Benson first played Richard in London in 1900 it had not been seen there since the days of Macready and Charles Kean, more than 40 years previously.

It is essentially a pageant-drama that marches rapidly from picturesque episode to episode toward the inevitable doom of the capricious, weak, egotistical, but essentially princely monarch, with gripping intensity. And the story of the fall of the young King who was betrayed by his excessive confidence in the doctrine of the divine right has been infused with more inspired poetry than is to be found in any other of Shakespeare's historical plays.

One of the reasons for the neglect of the tragedy was that in form it is unsuited to the older method of stage production with elaborately set scenes and inevitable intermissions. It demands both continuous action and a considerable suggestion of pomp and circumstance. In the present production Brydges Adams has happily combined the two,—so that "Richard the Second" acquires speed, beauty and cumulative interest. I think also that neglect may have been in part due to the reluctance of tragedians to play weaklings. Richard's soliloquies are as fine and searching as those of Hamlet but he is undoubtedly a battling and capricious character. The tragedy of his career is one of the most pathetic in British history. Grandson of Edward the Third and son of the Black Prince, he came to the throne at the age of 11, and was flattered in a degree that would make any princeling regard himself as semi-divine. The famous Wilton Diptych acquired by the British National Gallery this summer and painted when Richard was 12 or 13 shows him surrounded by saints and choirs of angels and it was with this conception of himself that he grew to manhood. By the time he was approaching his thirtieth year when the episodes of this tragedy transpired megalomania had practically unbalanced his reason. This overthrow by his cousin Bolingbroke, son of his uncle John of Gaunt, in combination with most of the abler feudal lords of England was inevitable. In these events however, were sown the seeds of the coming Wars of the Roses.

Shakespeare for very good dramatic reasons; (it makes a fitting tragic



LA ARGENTINA
The celebrated danseuse who returns to Massey Hall on Oct. 23rd.

conclusion); accepts the story of Richard's assassination by an emissary of Bolingbroke (then King Henry the Fourth) which is undoubtedly false. It was promulgated at the French court several years after the official announcement of Richard's death at Pontefract (Donfret) Castle early in 1400. The facts about his end are unknown, but the most probable story is that he lived as an imbecile in Scotland for nineteen years where he was maintained at the expense of the English Crown under the name of Sir Thomas Ward of Trumpington. At any rate that was the current belief at the Scottish court and his maintenance ran into what would be enormous sums in our money. From the standpoint of a dramatist the assassination even if false makes a logical climax to the tragedy.

One has alluded to the remarkably high quality of the poetry in this tragedy; and it is also noteworthy that no drama of Shakespeare's is more replete with patriotic ardor. The apostrophes to England by John of Gaunt, Bolingbroke and Richard himself have never been surpassed in the whole realm of patriotic poetry.

Noble and thoughtful as was the Richard of Sir Frank Benson it is surpassed by profound and tasteful eloquence of George Hayes. The role is rhetorical but its rhetoric is of the most exquisite and touching quality and was uttered with a complete mastery of phrase and emphasis. All the elements of Richard's character as outlined above were brought forth with marvellous clearness by Mr. Hayes. Taken as a whole Richard is

the finest of this brilliant actor's many fine achievements. Wilfred Walter was also splendidly kingly as the hard, far-seeing and direct Bolingbroke; but apart from the Richard of Mr. Hayes the greatest triumph was the John of Gaunt of Kenneth Wicksteed. His long dying speech prophesying disaster to England was a magnificent episode. Other notable performances were those of Oliver Crombie as the relentless Northumberland, Eric Maxon as the fearless Bishop of Carlisle, Roy Byford as the wavering Duke of York and Ernest Hare as the courtly Aumerle. Indeed the whole company distinguished itself and it was a pleasure to see an assembly of men able to wear the armor and finery of mediaeval England in so easy and picturesque a manner.

Enchanting Juliet

OF prime importance among the Stratford revivals brought to America this year is that of "Romeo and Juliet." The lyric and emotional beauties of this tragedy are of such quintessential quality that it has survived almost every kind of treatment. One has seen it done by barnstormers under crude conditions and even then its hearers obtained some message of loveliness from it. One has seen venerable stars stalking through the role of Romeo in order to permit their over-ambitious wives to play Juliet; and even under such circumstances its glorious lyricism has crept through like sunlight through muck. Judge then of what stimulus is to be found in such a presentation as that of the Stratford players, with all the many roles well played, and leading actors able to express glowingly the youthful ecstasy of the text.

The problem in connection with this tragedy has always been to find a Juliet. It used to be an adage of the theatre that before a woman could acquire sufficient skill to play the role she was too old to suggest the adolescent passion and naivete of Juliet. Consequently it was customary to change the age of Juliet from 14 to 18. The adage has had its exceptions. There are playgoers still alive (though I am not one of them) who rejoice in having seen the Juliet of Adelaide Neilson, dead for nearly half a century. Nor can anyone who saw Julia Marlowe play Juliet when she was in her early twenties, and behind the footlights a perfect realization of the role, ever forget the thrill of that experience. Within the last few years we have seen Jane Cowl create a well-nigh perfect illusion of budding womanhood in this role. But in a general sense the Juliet-paradox remains one of the most difficult of problems for Shakespearean producers. Fortunately it has been solved by the discovery of the remarkable talents of Joyce Bland, who first played Juliet at Stratford this past summer.

In one respect at least Mr. Brydges Adams' revival of the tragedy is the most important that I have seen. It gives us much more of the original text than is to be found in the traditional stage version. His restorations make the task of the actress who plays Juliet more arduous, for they include the

(Continued on page 11)



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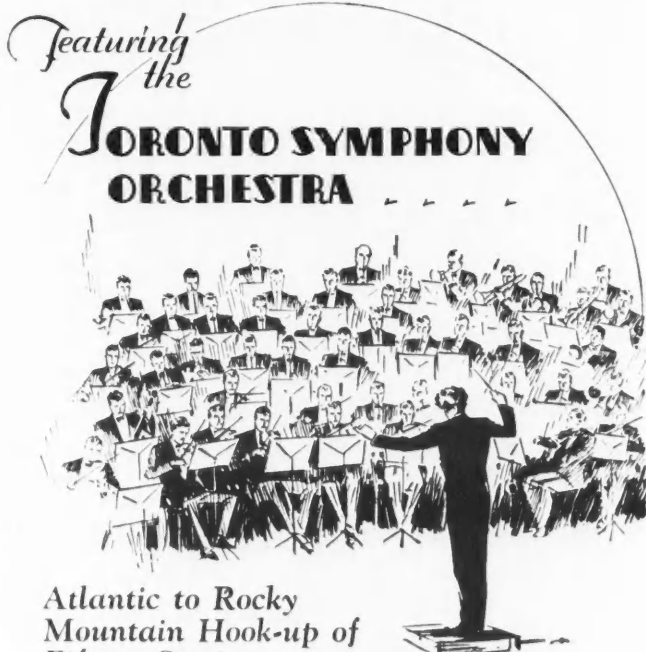
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JEANNE GORDON
Canadian contralto and prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who is guest soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its first twilight concert of the season on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Emergent Youth By HAL FRANK

THE recital of Nathan Milstein and Muriel Kerr at Massey Hall last week was the first major concert of the season and highly important, for it marked the North American debut of Mr. Milstein and the Toronto debut of Miss Kerr. Mr. Milstein is a young Russian violinist—in his early thirties—who has created quite a stir in Europe and South America. And for very good reason. He is another of these young violin geniuses who appear suddenly on the horizon to amaze one with perfection of technique and maturity of emotion and judgment. Mr. Milstein may be a newcomer to these parts, but he arrived, musically, long ago.

In temperamental restraint he is akin to Heifetz, although he permits more warmth to escape from him. One marvels at his emotional control. There is abundance of feeling, but it is not lavishly, exuberantly dealt out until both artist and auditor are exhausted by the flood. His cup is full, but he never permits it to run over. Thus are graciousness and nobility lent to his musical utterance. Technically he is superb. His tone is beautifully smooth, rich, full and his bowing masterly. He plays with the ease and authority of one who knows he has complete command of his instrument.

His program was attractively unconventional—compositions of Corelli, Debussy, Paganini, De Falla and Wieniawski. His virtuosity was clearly manifested by the surety with which he handled the contrasting styles and moods. The Debussy numbers, "En Bateau" and "Minstrels" were delightfully done, impeccable in the suavity of tempo and rhythm. In the Paganini Caprice (No. 24) and the Wieniawski Scherzo-Tarantella he was given an opportunity for dazzling display of technique which charmed and amazed the audience.

Miss Kerr is a Canadian girl formerly a pupil of the late Paul Wells. Her performance on this occasion revealed her as a pianist of graceful gifts. She has a singularly beautiful tone, and there is a dreamy poetic quality about her playing that is captivating. Although occasionally one wished for sharper outlines, for a little greater graphic emphasis and clarity. Her technique is ample and her musicianship quite pronounced. She played the Cesar Franck Prelude Chorale and Fugue with excellent skill and brought to her exposition freshness of expression and spirit. Her Chopin numbers were also splendidly done.

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra under its distinguished conductor, Dr. Luigi Von Kunits, opens its Eighth Season, Tuesday, October 22nd. The orchestra numbers are Overture "Coriolanus" of Beethoven and the Sixth Symphony of Tchaikovsky.

The soloist will be the celebrated Jeanne Gordon, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House. Miss Gordon will sing, with the Orchestra, the Aria from "Samson & Delilah" "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix", and two songs—"La Maja Dolorosa" by Granados and "Ouvre tes yeux bleus" by Massenet. The Granados' song is new and has been especially orchestrated for the occasion.

Among the artists who have been engaged for the Season's Twilights are:—Mieczyslaw Munz and Wiktor

Labunski, pianists; Sadah Shuchari, the young violinist whose appearance in New York, last season, created a sensation and led to her being engaged by many of the major Symphony Orchestras; Mlle. Madeleine Monnier, the French cellist, and Muriel Brunskill, the contralto, who in the opinion of Sir Hamilton Harty and Sir Henry Wood, is one of the two greatest English contraltos of the day.

Muriel Brunskill's European engagements only permit her to be in this country for a period of three weeks. It is expected that Miss Brunskill will sing at the opening Twilight for the New Year. As the result of the Manager's visit to Europe, seventy-four numbers have been added to the Orchestra's Library. In his choice of numbers he had the advice of three of England's musical knights: Sir Henry Wood, Sir Hamilton Harty and Sir Dan, Godfrey.

Among the numbers that will be heard this season are Frank Bridge's "The Sea"—the Handel-Harty "Water Music", Holst's "Somerset Rhapsody" and "Japanese Suite", Ippolitov-Ivanov's "Caucasian Sketches", the Cesar Franck "Symphonie" and Ravel's "Ma Mere L'Oye", this last on the advice of the Director of the "Radio, Paris", which gentleman is responsible for the music that France hears over the radio and who further advised the purchase of some thirty suites, rhapsodies and other lighter numbers that the French orchestras are playing this year.

A notable event of the orchestra's Eighth Season is that the Orchestra breaks into the field of broadcasting, and under the auspices of The Canadian National Railways, will give twenty-five Sunday Concerts. The Concerts will be given in Toronto and by a national "hook-up" will be

(Continued on page 15)

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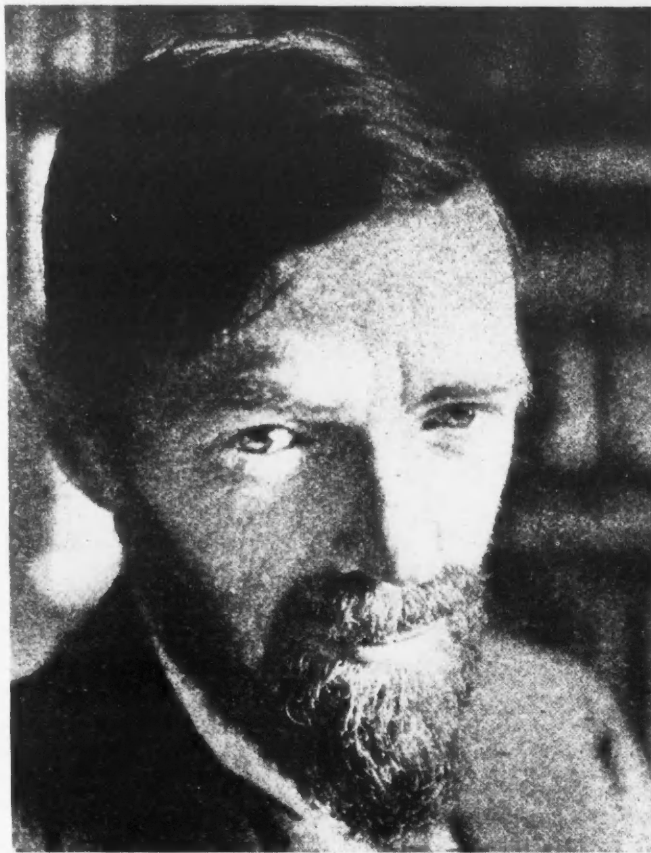
By PELHAM EDGAR

AS POET, novelist and man Mr. D. H. Lawrence is as great a puzzle to his commentators as he is presumably to himself. Wayward and wilful to an unprecedented degree the last thing he desires is to win his way soothingly into our confidence. The first thing that he demands is the completest freedom, not shall we say of self assertion or self expression, but the completest freedom to explore the confused tangle of life. Self-assertion and self-expression follow as a secondary necessity, and if the man is brutally frank it is because he is uncompromisingly sincere. If it were a meretricious itch for notoriety that prompted his banned books and his proscribed pictures we would close his pages with a bang, and dismiss him as a diseased and dangerous erotomania. We recognize him to be by his own intention an uncomfortable author, not seldom a repellent author, and it is because he refuses to make his indecencies alluring that we continue to read him.

But however grudging the consent we yield to his matter we are under no compulsion to accept his conclusions. They will seem to many of us a perverted reading of reality. The processes of his reasoning, or shall we rather say his emotional perceptions? are set forth with biting emphasis and power; but as with too many writers of genius this intensity is in the measure of his narrowness. He focuses his gaze upon one aspect of reality at the expense of other elements which clamour for recognition. A complete synthesis of life's manifold meanings is beyond the scope of human intelligence, but there are degrees of approximation to the truth, and Mr. Lawrence's vehement guesses are vitiated by the restriction of his range.

Sex, it may be contended, is a broad foundation to build on, and to rest your philosophy on the procreative agencies of universal life is surely to secure a vantage ground of sufficient scope. I concede the validity of the contention up to a point. I want also that the timorousness of the older generation compromised their report of reality, and that a relaxation of this timidity was not only in the interest of art but of truth. But the relaxation of Mr. Lawrence has gone to such excess that the very balance of life is disturbed, so that one is permitted to doubt whether what he has left out of his picture has not more validity, more universal significance even, than what he has put in. His orotic exuberance leaves no corner of life uninvaded, and unfortunately for his work it is an exuberance that has in it no hint of the joyous frankness of Rabelais or Froling. It is an obscenity that is tainted with morbidity and defeated by its own despatch. Even Dr. Joseph Collins draws the line at Ursula as an adequate specimen of the female animal, and there are not many liberal-minded people who will quarrel with his opinion.

WHERE there would be more to be said in praise than blame. Our concern is with two volumes of his poems that he before me, and my prefatory remarks will have had no value if here Mr. Lawrence will be found to have escaped from his obsessions and risen into a clearer air. But there is still the same prevailing complex. Male and female created he them; procreate and suffer. At bottom I think what concerns Mr. Lawrence most is the problem of personality; and the process of integration and disintegration by which we mould our individuality. The reproductive law is sufficiently universal as governing the animate world, but such self-conscious implications as govern his world of love are a purely human extravagance. At one time Mr. Lawrence would have us love like the animals. He is preternaturally excited for example by his tortoisés and goats. He would have human beings emulate their complete lack of conventionality, for he is outraged by the cloak of decency that civilization has thrown about its behaviour. But again he superimposes the most exacting obligations upon the art of loving. You are to lose yourself in order to find yourself, and I am sure that the beasts and birds he is interested in, and the wild, wild Mexicans he adores, never thought of such metaphysical refinements. Nor did they hate where they loved, nor hold such reserves of personal identity as are implied in the poem "Tense." Here is a verse of full surrender:



D. H. LAWRENCE

You shall be my châteline,
You shall enter as you please,
As you please shall go again.
The note of personal integrity asserts itself at the end. The surrender was a deception:
Over every single beauty
You have had your little rapture;
You have slain as was your duty.
Every sin-mouse you could capture.

Still you are not satisfied!
Still you tremble faint reproach!
Challenge me I keep aside
Secrets that you may not broach.

Maybe yes, and maybe no:
Maybe there are secret places,
All is barbarous below,
Elsewhere halls of high disgraces.

Maybe yes, and maybe no,
You may have it as you please;
Since you are so keen to know
Everything, Miss Ill-at-ease.

This is the very sophistication of self-conscious loving, so why such parade of savagery, I ask you, Mr. Lawrence?

The two volumes are designed to be a progressive autobiographical revelation. He began, if not with the conventional themes, at least with the conventional rhythms of poetry. Interesting little fragments of his early experience are tossed to the surface. We get no hint of his mining environment, but the gehenna of his school-teaching days is deftly rendered, and his love for his mother prompted the tenderest verses that have flowed from his pen. It is only some vigorous distal ballad poems that announce the future Lawrence. The best of these are "Violets," and the crudely frank "Whether or Not." His love initiation with Miriam and later with Helen seem not to have been exultantly happy. "Last words to Miriam" will illustrate my meaning. Helen was on the whole more successful, but transitory, and "Passing Visitation to Helen" explains the evanescence of the glow. One gets confused with the other women, and I confess to not being much enthralled with the heroine of "Look We Have Come Through." But Lawrence's merit in the throes of this new experience is interesting, and this strange interchange of personality engendered by love has its forceful expression in the free-verse rhythms of "Manifesto."

By this time Lawrence had definitely abandoned the accredited rhythms of poetry. His drift had been strongly in the direction of free verse from the beginning, for strange moulds had never exercised a commanding influence over him. But now the commitment is complete, and in his case it does not seem to have operated to the detriment of his art. His vivid sense-impressionability and his alert feeling for the expressive phrase defend his work from the slack fluidity which the free form is wont to engender, and his ear saves him from the extremity of flatness. But the chief gain is in naturalness, and is the extended scope of his material, for anything now in which his mind is momentarily interested can furnish him with a subject. There is less Lawrence's fierceness and more whimsicality in the later poems, and his fecundating birds, beasts, and flowers are alive with value, more phallic than we might wish, but always entertaining. He has ranged himself among the great animal writers, less widely social in his range than La

Fontaine, and though equally graphic less remotely impassive than Leconte de Lisle. The dog Bibbles, though emphatically not a dog in the grand manner is as secure of his immortality as Kaiser Dead. The opening lines of "Snake" will illustrate his naturalness:

A snake came to my water-trough
On a hot, hot day, and I in pyramas
for the heat,
To drink there.

In the deep, strange-scented shade of the great dark carob-tree
I came down the steps with my pitcher
And must wait, must stand and wait,
for there he was at the trough before me.

He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom
And trailed his yellow-brown sleekness soft bellied down, over the edge of the stone trough
And rested his throat upon the stone bottom,
And where the water had dropped from the tap, in a small clearness,
He sipped with his straight mouth,
Softly drank through his straight gums, into his sleek long body,
Silently.

Leconte de Lisle's elephants are more triumphant, but his Olympian dignity would have shied at the colloquial realism of "Man and Bat." I make my closing reference to the poem "Hibiscus and Salvia Flowers." Read it attentively to satisfy yourself that Lawrence is a rebel with a difference. Nowhere among men writing to-day will you find so strange a compound of the intellectual aristocrat and the savage.

War Guilt

"CLASS OF 1902", by Ernst Glaeser; translated by Willa and Edwin Muir; The Viking Press, Gordon & Gotch, Toronto; 397 pages; price \$2.00.

By THURE HEDMAN

THE triptych has been completed—the great German triptych treating of the war. No nation has produced anything to compare with it. Here and there, to be sure, a single effective picture has been painted, but no country can point to three canvases of almost equal significance. There they hang that we may gaze upon them and learn—each one dealing with a different phase of the problem, yet all of them so unified by a common lofty purpose that they seem to be but the three parts of one great work.

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SOON we are all in the old room again, Jimmy on the hearthrug, Marriot in the cane-chair; the curtains are pinned together with a pen-nib, and the five of us are smoking the Arcadia Mixture.

Pettigrew will be welcomed if he comes, but he is a married man, and we seldom see him nowadays. Others will be regarded as intruders. If they are smoking common tobaccos, they must either be allowed to try ours or requested to withdraw. One need only put his head in at my door to realise that tobaccos are of two kinds, the Arcadia and others.

No one who smokes the Arcadia would ever attempt to describe

its delights, for his pipe would be certain to go out. When he was at school, Jimmy Mogridge smoked a cane-chair, and he has since said that from cane to ordinary mixtures was not so noticeable as the change from ordinary mixtures to the Arcadia. I ask no one to believe this, for the confirmed smoker in Arcadia detests arguing with anybody about anything. Were I anxious to prove Jimmy's statement, I would merely give you the only address at which the Arcadia is to be had. But that I will not do. It would be as rash as proposing a man with whom I am unacquainted for my club. You may not be worthy to smoke the Arcadia Mixture.

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he pierces the air with screams of anguish. And under this canvas of death and destruction, ghastlier by far than any painted by Vasili Vereschagin, I read a double caption of the grimmest irony: "Heroism"—"All Quiet on the Western Front."

To the right wing the title "Justice" is affixed. Again a scene of agony and anguish. In the high semicircle of a gravel pit stands the innocent and childlike Grisha. He is blindfolded. Both his hands and arms are tightly bound. Die he must that Schieffenzahn, the commander-in-chief, may preserve undiminished his sense of power, be he right or wrong. Tense and stiff, he is listening for the dreadful sounds that will rend his ears and end his life. Drawn up in front of him are five men—fellow beings. With their rifles raised, they are waiting for the command to fire. A short distance to the side a priest, in a long dark cloak and with a large silver cross hanging from his neck, is reciting prayers for the condemned Russian, who is crushed to death by the juggernaut of war, though he has done no harm or wrong. A worthy companion picture to Goya's "Execution!"

I turn to the left wing of the triptych. It, too, has an ironic title—"Patriotism". The time is the autumn of 1914. The place is a spreading meadow outside a small town in the Rhine valley. The event is the annual *Schuetzenfest* or the carnival of the rifle club, in Germany an age-old institution going back in history as far as the Middle Ages.

In the background a large tent, set up specially for the occasion. On the left a heavy stand loaded with enormous barrels of beer. On the right a platform on which a band is playing. In the foreground long tables crowded with people eating and drinking. Over the whole an air of expectancy and suppressed excitement.

Seated at one of these tables are Kremmelbein the socialist and his comrades, members of a party which has hitherto been looked upon as the greatest bulwark against war, self-styled proletarians, denounced by the Kaiser as *Vaterlandslose*, as men without a country. To-day they are wearing rosettes in the national colors, instead of the revolutionary red carnations.

Another telegram arrives. War has been declared. Kremmelbein leaps on the table and delivers himself of this speech: "Germany is being attacked, that is evident. You know I am not easily taken in, but we must defend the Fatherland. Every German worker will fight for the safety of his Fatherland to the last drop of his blood."

Pandemonium breaks loose. The hysteria of war sweeps over the crowd. They spring to their feet, embrace each other, leap on their chairs, flourish hats and canes, shout and scream, "Down with France!" They are all madly in favour of war, these older people who do not expect to fight the battles themselves—totally forgetful of "the wider unities of humane civilization", to borrow a phrase from Ramsay MacDonald's New York speech.

Ernst Glaeser paints his scenes in the new pseudo-classic manner which is coming into vogue all over Europe and which is forcing the expressionistic formlessness and exaggeration into the background. He uses words very sparingly, but with great effect. He never loses himself in details; he ever stresses the bare, cold, hard outline of the essentials. His descriptions appear to be sculptured—moulded in clay, may hewn in marble. To such an extent do they appeal to the tactile sense of the reader. They possess the magic matter-of-factness of the canvases of Schrimpf, Menze, Kanoldt, Severini, Chirico and their spiritual forerunner Henri Rousseau.

Hence the convincing character of his indictment, even when he carries it too far. For he holds the mirror of accusation, of scorn and contempt, up to the whole Wilhelminian age with its subservient classes and institutions, its autocracy, its oppressive atmosphere, its anti-semitism, its caste system, its insistence on blind obedience to rules and regulations. The terrible war guilt he places on the older generation. "La guerre—ce sont nos parents". That is the *leit-motiv* that holds the scenes together—the hidden framework on which he builds his structure. Without it the parts would fall asunder.

Under his breath the author seems to say: Thank God we were defeated. We have saved our souls.

Murder Ltd.

"RATTLING THE CUP", by Edward D. Sullivan. Vanguard Press, New York, 214 pages; \$2.00.

By A. RAYMOND MULLEN.

MR. SULLIVAN'S excuse for employing the title "Rattling the Cup" for his history of Chicago crime should furnish a valuable tip to those of us who expect to find ourselves incarcerated at any time in the Cook



EVELYN SCOTT
Author of "The Wave" (Cape-Nelson) reviewed last week.

County jail. He tells us that an inmate of that well-known institution never rattles his cup to attract a guard's attention for fear that this seemingly innocent action might be misconstrued; some sensitive member of the Windy City's criminal classes might deduce from it that the confined one had imparted dangerous information to the representative of law and order. After reading "Rattling the Cup" I have come to the conclusion that it would be equally as dangerous for anyone engaged in any one of Chicago's innumerable "rackets" to use his handkerchief when afflicted with a cold in the head or to whistle absent-mindedly the first few bars of the slow movement of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

They are touchy about so many things in Chicago.

It hardly seems seemly to commence a review of a book which deals truthfully with an almost incredible condi-

tion of affairs in a city of to-day in this flippant fashion but Mr. E. D. Sullivan seems, somehow or the other, to invite such persiflage. For all through his painstaking record of abominable vice, crime and slaughter he seems to be saying to his reader: "Think you know something about crime in Chicago, do yeh? read all about it in the papers? Why, yeh don't know nothing."

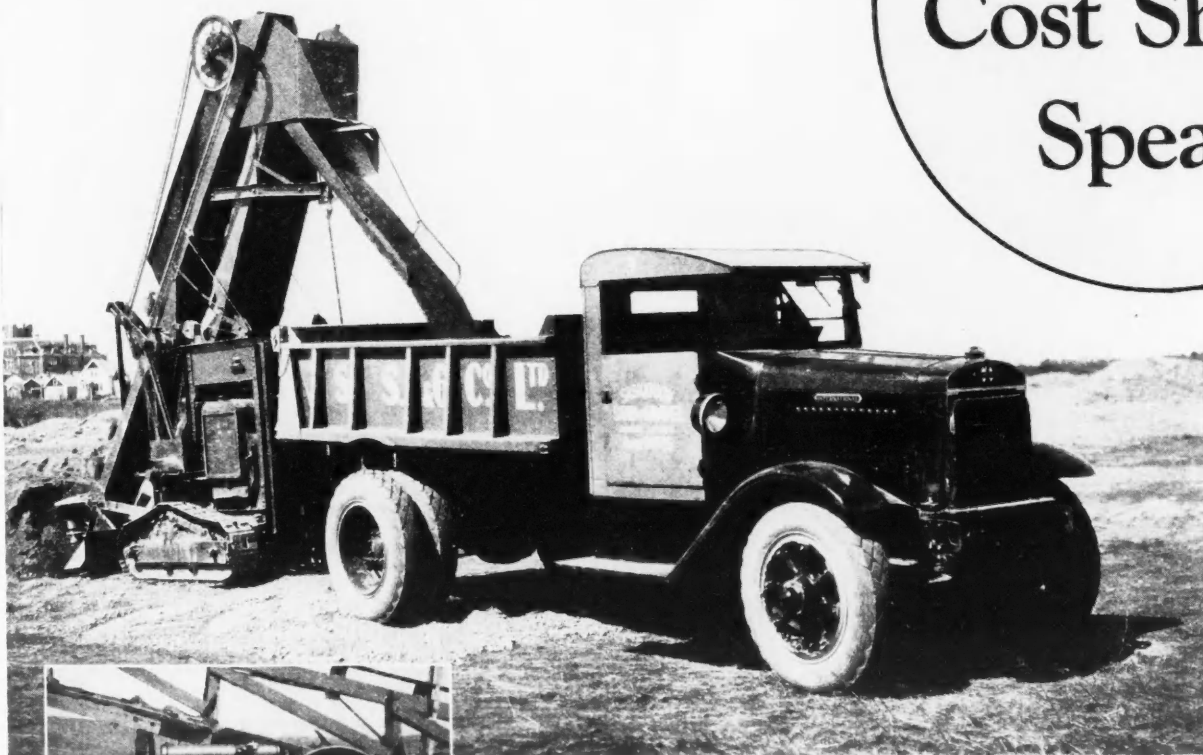
And he would be right. There have been some examples of wanton slaying recorded in history's pages: a certain massacre which occurred on a certain St. Bartholomew's Eve was one of them; Holy Writ mentions a slaughter of the innocents which is hard to condone—but for riotous murder prompted by no other motive than filthy vice and greed the record of crime contained in "Rattling the Cup" is, so far as I know, entirely without parallel.

The book starts off with a truly dramatic bang. The author is working on a Chicago newspaper; he is assigned to cover the negro riot. He fares forth in the sidecar of a motor bicycle. In a very few minutes he escapes death half a dozen times thanks to the cool intrepidity of his driver—Dion O'Banion. O'Banion was at that time attached to the circulation department of the newspaper on which Sullivan worked and that journalist hints that the experience was good training for the furious round of machine gun handling in which O'Banion briefly engaged. O'Banion finally "got his" and the account of his funeral—the cortege might have been designed for the obsequies of an emperor—was front page news the continent over.

O'Banion disposed of, Sullivan gives us intimate sketches of such super-criminals as "Scar Face" Al Capone, "Bugs" Moran, Hyndie Weiss, Torrio

(Continued on page 10)

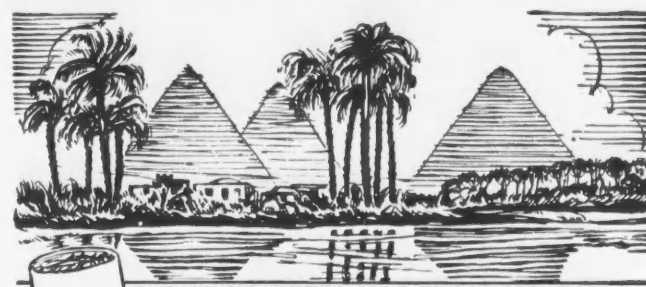
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AT THE THEATRE

(Continued from page 6)

long episode, Act III, Scene 8, beginning with Juliet's ardent soliloquy, "Gallop apace ye fiery footed steeds" and expressing her longing for the night and Romeo. Her day dream is broken in upon by the nurse with the news of Tybalt's death and Romeo's banishment. Shakespeare with his usual cunning in building up emotional climaxes has made the nurse's tendency to garrulous and involved statement contribute largely to the intensity of the episode; for it first appears from her babbling that it is Romeo and not Tybalt who is dead. Thus Juliet is cast into an extremity of grief and horror tempered by relief when she learns the actual facts which helps her toward what she must yet endure. To those who know or recall "Romeo and Juliet" only through the medium of the theatre this scene is entirely unfamiliar and makes emotional demands even more profound than the tragic episodes which follow.

Other restorations give more weight and interest to certain minor characters than they possess in the older prompt-books. Mr. Brydges Adams by utilizing and adapting to modern conditions the stage mechanics of the Shakespearean theatre has made provision for permanent action with no sacrifice of permanent beauty. Under this system the play intermissions could be dispensed with were they not necessary to relieve the strain on the emotions of the audience. It gives intense life and movement to the whole production; and with so skilled an array of actors the tragedy becomes doubly alive.

Miss Joyce Bland still lacks something of the finesse which a longer experience will bring, but she has elements which in this role are much more important. She is tall, graceful, with a quality of pensive Celtic beauty in her mobile countenance. She is a most youthful and lissome Juliet who, in moments of rapture, moves across the stage with the lightness of a bird. Her style is marvellously spontaneous, so that her lines seem like a natural outpouring of the heart. It seems to be natural with her to create beautiful pictures; as when with one knee on a bench she gazes enchanted after the departing Romeo at the conclusion of the ballroom scene. She is

so rich in temperament that one wonders how she gets through the role without physical exhaustion. She actually trembled with tenderness in the love scenes; and in the potion scene, played with flawless sincerity, one seemed to sense the "goose-flesh" creeping over her shuddering arms. In brief from first to last her Juliet glowed with poetic fire.

This enchanting performance was matched by the splendid Romeo of George Hayes. He, too, revealed all the ardor and impetuosity of the most headlong character in poetic literature. In this role even the best actors sometimes tear passion to tatters; but though Mr. Hayes' Romeo lacked nothing of the frantic abandon which the role demands, his perfect diction, and rare intelligence and taste enabled him at all times to strike precisely the right note. He was finest, I think, in the heart-sick tones in which Romeo expostulates with Paris just before the final catastrophe. The Mercutio of Wilfred Walter was also superb in eloquence and bearing. Much of the traditional comic business has been eliminated from this role and Mr. Walter was charming, sportive, valiant and in his death imbued with nobility.

Eric Maxon also contributed much to the duel scene by his ease and fire as the relentless Tybalt. In most productions, even of the distinguished order, Friar Lawrence is a fluffy sort of old person, not the authoritative cleric with a gift for intrigue, the mingling of kindness and cunning that Shakespeare drew. He was bodied forth in all his real qualities by Roy Byford, who was especially commanding when quelling the violence of Romeo. The role of the nurse was also finely played by Olive Walter. The character was stripped of much of the comic wheezes and sentimentalism traditionally associated with the part, and became the loving but lewd-minded old baggage who could see no reason why Juliet should not commit bigamy and save trouble for everybody, since Romeo was safely out of the way. And without further detail it may be said that all the minor roles were well presented.

Other Brilliant Revivals

THE revival of "Twelfth Night" once more demonstrated that the Stratford organization is equally satisfying in comedy and tragedy. Few of the Shakespearean plays contain so many roles of equal value or become more definitely out of focus when one or two roles are emphasized for stellar purposes. The very title of the play signifies a romping revel designed for the last of the twelve days of the old Christmas feasting; and the presentation by the Stratford players is all joy, fun and sparkle, with the snatches of haunting poetry which the mood of Shakespeare dictated, finely expressed.

The role of Viola gave a notable opportunity to the beautiful and fascinating comedienne, Fabia Drake. No Viola I have seen has been quite so successful in creating the illusion of boyishness, while in such famous speeches as "She never told her love", her sincerity and tenderness of utterance were memorable. And at last we saw a truly lovely Olivia. Sad to relate, many Violas of eminence have assumed that the beauty of Olivia, theme of so much discourse, might expediently be left to the imagination of the audience. But when the supposed Cesario induced Joyce Bland as Olivia to lift her veil a countenance truly radiant shone forth. In feeling, grace and expression she amply justified Orsino's raptures. Eric Maxon in the latter role was notable for courtliness and poetic utterance.

The purely comic roles were splendidly and tastefully impersonated. Wilfred Walter gave a quality of real humanity to the affectations and griefs of Malvolio, so that he became a genuine being deprived by providence of a sense of humor. A more joyous, engaging and care-free roysterer than the rubicund Sir Toby, as played by Roy Byford, could not be imagined. Kenneth Wickstead depicted the fatuous folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek with a humor and discretion. Mary Holder was rather daintier in method than the average representative of Maria but never colorless. Finally, in the role of Feste the clown, George Hayes showed that in addition to the gifts of a tragedian he possesses those of an easy, light-some singing comedian. The minor roles were excellently played and the business of the many ensemble scenes capitally handled.

Naturally the other comic productions in this season's repertoire, (Continued on page 14)

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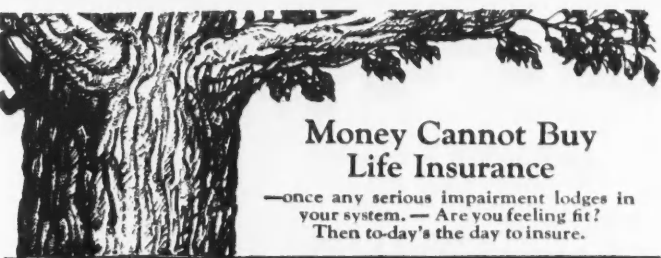
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People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

EVER so many years ago, in the nineteenth century, a Canadian woman came upon a new book, "On the Face of the Waters," by an unknown writer, Flora Annie Steele. The Canadian woman had been lucky enough to possess a great-uncle who had lived in India at the time of the Mutiny. It is a great mistake to suppose that children are oppressed by a recital of horrible happenings. This particular small person simply revelled in the stories of Lucknow and Cawnpore, and insisted on being told over and over again of the Lawrence brothers and Sir Henry Havelock—to say nothing of John Nicholson of Delhi. Then to come upon such a story as "On the Face of the Waters," when she had become a grown-up was to renew all the excitement of her childhood about the days of the Mutiny. Mrs. Steele was a mere child in those eventful years; but she retained a vivid recollection of their horrors. We are told by an English journalist: "For years the conception of a story dealing with the Indian Mutiny had been slowly ripening in her mind."

She went out again to India and established herself at Kussour, a little town some forty miles from Lahore, endeared to her by the fact that it was there she began her work among the natives. There she lived absolutely alone, in a house for which she had paid two shillings a month, cooking for and waiting on herself, and collecting all she could of native memories of the Mutiny. Thence she went to Delhi and there studied and photographed every place connected with the Mutiny which she intended to put into her story. Returning to England, she studied the records at the India Office, until the whole scene became terribly real to her. The recent death of Flora Annie Steele, at the age of eighty-two, brings back the memory of that flaming story, which will surely live for more than a century.

THERE are few British statesmen who have given such service to the Empire as did the late Lord Milner, who was governor and commander-in-chief in South Africa (1902-1905) and high commissioner in South Africa (1897-1905). Lord Milner had a bitter and difficult part to play during those troubled years, and bravely he performed his trying task. By the generosity of Lady Milner, Sturry Court, Lord Milner's old home, has been given as an addition to King's School, Canterbury, and the speech recently delivered by Rudyard Kipling, at the opening of this new residence, paid worthy tribute to the man who did the Empire's work in South Africa. Kipling declared that in Milner's character there were three prominent qualities: self-control, a sense of what really mattered, and the power of possessing his soul in patience. Kipling's final advice to the boys was characteristic. He said: "Very few men are more than sixteen years old when it comes to a pinch. If you remember the style of a man's work, or better still, his play, you can make a close guess as to what he will do, and how and

why, and you will realize that men seldom do anything for the first time, except at school."

When Lord Milner was in Toronto, more than twenty years ago, he was naturally in demand as a speaker by nearly every club. Addressing an audience at the University of Toronto, he said:—

"When I think of what the responsibility of the British Empire means, I do not wish to wave a flag or shout 'Rule Britannia.' Rather, I would turn aside to pray." This spirit of humility, this sense of honour which characterized Lord Milner made a sure appeal to the poet who wrote "The Recessional Hymn." So the words that Kipling spoke at King's College came from a full heart, for Kipling, like Stevenson, has "a genius for friendship" and gave both liking and admiration to such giants as Cecil Rhodes and Lord Milner.

THE Right Honourable J. Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, have been honoured guests in Washington—nor has the vexed question of precedence been allowed to trouble the course of social events. Mr. MacDonald has already shown his eloquence and effectiveness as a pleader for peace, and his visit to the United States can be productive of naught but good. Miss MacDonald, as usual, has made many friends, attracted by her gentle voice and gracious manner. Like Miss Megan Lloyd George, she is her father's "chum" and unfailing sympathizer. Miss MacDonald's Christian name Ishbel, is the Celtic form of Isabel, and is widely used in Scotland. By the way, Jezabel is the Hebrew form of the name—but we cannot imagine any modern mother giving her daughter that name, musical though it be. There's something in a name, after all. It was feared by some authorities, when Mr. MacDonald was Premier for the first time, that his social demeanour, as Leader of a Labour Government would not be as creditable as the performances of his predecessors. No such fear need have been entertained. In deportment and grace, the Premier of Great Britain is every inch a Gentleman. He belongs to the true democracy, which, according to Thomas Nelson Page, says "you are as good as I"—not "I am as good as you." His daughter has the same dignity and courtesy which make social intercourse so easy and enjoyable. At the present writing, Mr. and Miss MacDonald are still in the United States. Canada is anticipating the pleasure of a visit from these distinguished visitors from Britain. May they meet with a duplicate of the welcome which awaited them several years ago. And may they leave the same memories of honour and kindness as are still fragrant with those who met them.

HAVE you ever noticed that the Scotchman loves to tell stories about his stinginess, and is almost offended if you ever call him generous? Everyone who has a Scotch friend knows that the "stingy" charge is utterly untrue. A Scotch

(Continued on Page 13)

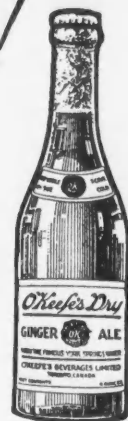


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friend is loyal, honourable and generous:—and those who have ever been in adversity are well aware of that fact. Aberdeen is the city which has borne the brunt of the alleged jokes. Aberdeen, on a tag day, was the origin of the "Deserted Village." No Jew could make a living in Aberdeen. An optimist is a man who opens a gift shop in Aberdeen. So the jokes ran—and the Aberdonian merely sits back and smiles and congratulates himself on being thrifty. Now the best story of all is being told about Aberdeen. In two years, Lord Provost Lewis of Aberdeen has raised four hundred thousand pounds for the New Infirmary Fund.

The Hon. Treasurer says of this campaign for funds:—

"During the two years of the fund, many incidents of what, I suppose, journalists would call great human interest have occurred. It is not easy, so soon after the job is finished, to remember the best of them, but I do not think I shall ever forget the occasion on which a servant girl, who had been a patient in the Infirmary, came into the Savings Bank with a bundle of National Savings Certificates.

"She said that she wanted to cash them as she had a better use for the money. Thinking that she had been tempted by some wild-cat scheme, I tried to dissuade her, but she insisted, and, in due course, the proceeds of the certificates, amounting to about £50, her life's savings, came through. As I thought it might yet be possible to save some of the money for her, I asked the girl to call.

"Imagine my surprise when she declared her intention of handing the whole lot over to the fund. I am glad to say that, although it was at the expense of the fund, I was able to persuade her to modify to some extent her generous intentions.

"I think I can truthfully say that, on that occasion, it proved more difficult to reduce a donation than it was to effect the opposite result on other occasions. That, however, is only one of innumerable incidents of working-class people making sacrifices."

The story of the raising of this big Hospital Fund is Aberdeen's best story.

Such is the tale which comes from the mouth of Scotland. And the cost of raising the fund was only four shillings eight pence a hundred pounds.

WE MAY soon see the day when the constable on his beat carries besides his truncheon a little portable wireless set. The activities of criminals who escape in motor cars after smash and grab raids, have caused general anxiety, and every device which science can suggest is being put to the test in the business of criminal detection. The criminals are equally enterprising in their search for new ideas to outwit the police, and the contest which results is as exciting as any melodrama. Present tendencies lead the citizen to visualise a future in which the struggle between the police and the criminal classes will be waged from rival laboratories. In England wireless is increasingly used by Scotland Yard to make more effective the network of its organisation, and the mysterious cars of the "Flying Squad" are all equipped with powerful receiving and transmitting sets. This enables the authorities at headquarters to get in touch immediately with any police car which may be cruising the streets of London. The next development may be to equip the individual policeman with a receiving set, and experiments in this direction are at present being made in London. A portable wireless set which is being used for the purpose is little bigger than a small camera. The problem of keeping the policeman on an isolated beat in touch with the station from which he works, has always presented difficulties, and wireless may eventually provide a better solution than the police-box system which is at present being extensively developed.

THE exhibits at this year's Wireless Exhibition, at Olympia, London show an advance on those of last year to a degree no one expected, not only in numbers, but in general excellence of design, structure and operation. What is more, not only can many of the exhibits be viewed, but they can be heard working. In previous years, objection was raised to the working of apparatus actually on the exhibition premises, but this trouble has been overcome by the provision of twenty-five demonstration rooms, in which exhibitors are able to demonstrate the capabilities of their apparatus for twelve hours a day. The most attractive feature of the Exhibition is the fine range of portable sets. These are displayed at prices ranging from about £10 to £60, and there are a number of novel features connected with them. The improvement in performance of many is due to the introduction of the screened-grid valve. With some of the more

expensive sets it is safe to say that they are capable of receiving from all over the world. Next in outstanding interest are the new valves, which are a further explanation of the excellence of performance of the receivers. Every year has seen some improvement to this all-important component of a wireless receiving set, but this time the change is threefold. Valves have now been produced with improved filaments, they have been constructed in such a way as to make their interiors almost immovable, and also—and this will interest all who have electricity installed—the indirectly-heated cathode valve is now constructed on more efficient lines. Loud Speakers are to be seen ranging from the huge public address unit capable of being heard miles away, to the little 6-inch cone type. For ordinary home purposes the moving coil speaker, with its purity of reproduction and volume, still holds the lead, but there are several cone speakers of the balanced armature type which have had such improvements made to them that they will run the coil-driven type very close. There are many useful wireless gadgets to be seen, including various tuning devices designed specially to cover the needs of owners of new sets when the regional scheme becomes operative. The close alliance between radio and the gramophone industry has resulted in a number of combined instruments for wireless reception or record playing which even the record turntable is driven by an electric drawing current from the mains.

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COMMEMORATE CENTENARY OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION
On September 15th more than 100,000 Roman Catholics attended an open air mass near Westminster Cathedral, London, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the restoration of political freedom to Catholics in the British Isles.

AT THE THEATRE

(Continued from page 11)

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Midsummer Night's Dream", which were also presented last year, had the same spontaneous charm. Roy Byford's Falstaff is inimitable and George Hayes' Dr. Caius a fine bit of fooling. There is a new Mistress Page of delightful quality in Fabia Drake. The lightness of touch of the whole company in the fairy fantasy was also notable.

Of the other tragedies the production of "Hamlet" remains much as last year with George Hayes' eloquent and impressive Prince of Denmark as the pivot of interest. Certainly no playgoer has heard a better or more natural "reading" of the soliloquies than his. Wilfred Walter also gives a notably fine impersonation of that cunning sensualist the King, and Fabia Drake is a valuable addition to the cast as the Queen. Joyce Bland is infinitely touching as Ophelia.

Since last spring a notable change has been made in the Company's superb presentation of "Julius Caesar." Wilfred Walter's enthralling and amazingly convincing impersonation of Antony still dominates the play, but there has been the exchange of roles between George Hayes the Cassius and Eric Maxon the Brutus of last year. Both seemed better suited to their new characters. Mr. Maxon is at his best in roles full of nervous movement like the restless Cassius and his make-up, revealing the hard bitten old campaigner of Caesar's military days, was admirable. Mr. Hayes shines in reflective roles and brought forth an historic fact, not always recalled, that Marcus Brutus was considerably younger than some of his fellow conspirators. His presentation of the idealism and philosophic calm of the character was masterly.

There remains to be considered the revival of "Macbeth" commentary on which must await another occasion.

Chauve-Souris

By HAL FRANK

THE irrepressible Nikita Balieff and his Chauve-Souris are as fascinating as ever. And one is again impressed by the superb skill of Balieff as a showman. Beneath the naive, droll innocence and burlesque spirit of this kaleidoscopic revue is a rare artistic sense of the theatre combined with an acute comprehension of audience psychology. Mr. Balieff is a great man of the theatre if only for this that he has sounded the human note on the stage—with all the over-and-under-tones that it embraces — and succeeds at the same time in being tasteful and artistic.

The present revue, at the Royal Alexandra this week, contains both old and new sketches. As ever, he achieves a striking exhibition of plastic and mobile beauty in new versions of his original "Porcelain Saxo". These are "An Ancient Cameo" and "The Celebrated Popoff's Porcelain", both of which are captivating, the figures whether posed or afoot being the personification of grace. The opening number, "Russian Matrimonial Rites", a scene from Glinka's opera, "Russian and Ludmila" is striking, musically and pictorially. Glinka's music is heard frequently throughout the revue and is particularly attractive as sung by Mmes. Alexandrova, German, Karabanova and Tarassova in the number, "Glinka's Romances".

One of the most delightful things one has ever seen in the Chauve-Souris or anywhere is the burlesque on an old opera, "Les Amours de Jean-Pierre". It is hilarious to the point of exhaustion, clever and subtle in its implications. Not a few modern opera impresarios would profit from attendance upon it. Impressive was "The Midnight Review", a pictorial expression of the famous Russian ballad—sung here by Chaliapin—which tells of Napoleon and his marshals reviewing the ghostly host of his great troops. The fashion in which a background of grave-stones becomes the endlessly receding ranks of troops is a triumph of stage technique.

Russian folk songs, skits and burlesque still form one of the most appealing features of the revue and one must make special mention of "The Street Singers" fascinating in atmosphere and character. "The Minuet", in which an aged couple revive the dance of their youth is again beautiful and moving.

Mr. Balieff's company, as one has come to expect, is highly talented vocally and histrionically. Particular mention must be made of the Mmes. Fehner and Komisarjevskaya, whose comic and character pantomime is of a high order.

Noah was a ship-builder who went afloat, but was not a seaman.—Sir Arthur Clarke.

No merit is so big that it can stand boasting.



GORDON MCLEOD
Who comes in "The Ringer," Edgar Wallace's mystery play, to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

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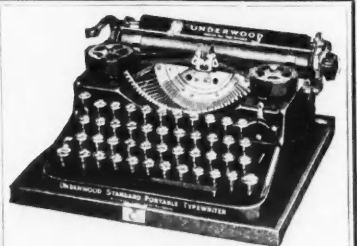
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The Commercial Life into greater prominence, expanding its operations and moving forward to a more leading position.

At a special meeting held September 11, 1929, the Directors decided in favor of the more aggressive policy. This decision will be carried out by an increase in the company's capital by giving each shareholder of record at the close of business on September 21, 1929, the right to subscribe for one share of stock for each two shares held at the price of \$114.00 per share by paying thereon the sum of \$24.00 on each share in four instalments as follows—\$6.00 November 1, 1929; \$6.00 February 1, 1930; \$6.00 April 1, 1930; \$6.00 June 1, 1930—(\$10.00 being the payment upon capital and \$14.00 as premium) thus rewarding the shareholders by allowing them to obtain shares at an attractive low price compared with the intrinsic value of the shares, and on the other hand furnishing the company with a substantial surplus and additional capital for the greater development of its business.

A warrant or warrants will be mailed to each shareholder on October 1, 1929, specifying the number of shares of new stock for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe. The right to subscribe will expire at noon on the first day of November, 1929 on or before which date warrants to subscribe must be returned and the first instalment paid to the National Trust Company, Limited, 10072 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

The company has made arrangements to sell at \$48.00 per share (for the benefit of the company) any shares that are not taken up by November 1.

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Note and Comment

MARK TWAIN'S famous story "A Connecticut Yankee" which has been adapted and furnished with a musical comedy equipment by Herbert Fields, Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, comes to the Princess Theatre for one week commencing Monday, October 21. Attention is called to the uninterrupted run of "The Yankee," which was first presented in musical comedy form on October 1, 1927, and is still being given by the only company that has been actively engaged in the performance since the inaugural night. There has been no vacation period during all these weeks and months and the third year has recently been entered into with another full year's booking already contracted for. During the year's engagement at the Vanderbilt Theatre in New York City there were several weeks when the demand for seats compelled the management to increase the matinee performances from the usual Wednesday and Saturday affairs to daily occurrences. The same rule applied to Boston and Philadelphia, where the attraction remained for a period of three months in each city. In Chicago, the engagement lasted for five months where Sunday performances were added in addition to extra matinees. Nearly one thousand performances of this musical comedy have been given during its career, to a total of moneyed receipts in excess of a million and a half dollars. The Mark Twain estate, together with the adapters, have participated in this flow of golden returns by reason of their royalty earnings.

"THE RINGER," which scored a sensational hit in London on its initial presentation, is now touring Canada, with the favorite and talented young actor Gordon McLeod as the star, supported by Lillian Christine, and a full London cast which includes Ernest Bodkin, Claude Bailey, Eric Noels, Ernest Metcalf, Roland Elliott, Lionel Howard, Herbert Leonard, Dudley Somerville, Harcourt Aubrey, Maud Blay, Margaret St. Barbe-West and Ann Farrer.

The play by Edgar Wallace is laid in a section of London known as Flanders Lane, the denizens of which are largely members of the underworld. A man named Henry Arthur Milton, surnamed "THE RINGER" has been sent to the penal settlement in Australia for forgery through the betrayal of a crooked lawyer, whom he has sworn to kill, word has been received of "THE RINGER'S" escape, and the police are on the watch for him. He is known to have a great ability to disguise and change his personality, and is greatly feared, his favorite weapon is his knife, which he is known to use with deadly effect, and while he is at liberty death walks at the elbow of all concerned with his arrest.

Who is "The Ringer?" the audience asks at the end of the first act. At the end of the third act they are as far from the solution as ever, and the mystery remains unsolved, until the end of the play, and the capture of the criminal. "THE RINGER" will be presented at the Royal Alexandra on Oct. 21st. No lover of the theatre should fail to see this the greatest of all mystery plays, with its great London cast.

BERNARD SHAW'S impatience with offensive officiousness in officialdom is matched by his abhorrence of a world which views with equanimity the sale of affections and convictions for the sake of economic security. His attitude on both these engaging subjects is quite clearly and most amusingly stated in the two plays "Arms And The Man" and "The Philanderer."



GLADYS REED
Soprano who is to give a recital assisted by the Canadian Singers at Hart House.

landerer" which the Maurice Colbourne Company will present at the Royal Alexandra the week of Monday, October 28th, when this popular organization returns for a second season of Shavian repertoire.

The world's most famous playwright doesn't spare anyone's feelings in either play; his pill is a good-sized one, but of course it is sugar coated, as instance the romantic setting of "Arms And The Man," its beauty and its color; and the smart atmosphere of "The Philanderer" with its exquisitely dressed women and luxurious background.

Maurice Colbourne's return will be hailed with pleasure by all who enjoyed his splendid offerings last year, and it is only fair to advise our patrons that seats will be at a premium for this outstanding stage event. Early booking of tickets is therefore advised.

"The Philanderer" will be presented Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee; "Arms And The Man" will be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday matinee.

Mr. Colbourne and Mr. Barry Jones will again introduce an all-English Company, including Miss Margaret Rawlins, a young London actress of great charm and brilliance who is making her first appearance on this continent; Miss Constance Pellissier; Miss Phillis Coghlan; Mr. Rule Pyott; Mr. Lambert Larking; Mr. Douglas Vigors; Mr. Claude Haviland-Burke; Mr. Gabriel Toyne; Mr. Peter Spagnolletti; Miss Esme Vernon and Mr. John Counsell.

DOES crime pay?

"It does," says S. S. Van Dine, famous author of murder mystery tales, whose story, "The Greene Murder Case," Paramount has made into a thrilling, all-talking motion picture.

The author is a well-known writer on cultural subjects. S. S. Van Dine is a non-de-plume and he prefers not to reveal his real name. "The Greene Murder Case" is the second of his gripping stories to reach the talking screen, the first being "The Canary Murder Case." William Powell again plays the part of Philo Vance in "The Greene Murder Case," which will be shown at the Uptown Theatre, for one week, commencing today.

MUSIC

(Continued from page 7)

heard from Halifax to Vancouver, through seventeen stations. The Broadcasts will be National in character. The soloists, for the most part, will be native born artists, the others Canadian by adoption. The date of the first concert is Sunday, October 20th, from 5.00 to 6.00 in the afternoon.

At the opening concert it is expected that Sir Henry Thornton and Vice-President W. D. Robb of The Canadian National Railways, Colonel A. E. Gooderham, President of the Orchestra Association, and Mr. C. L. Burton, President of the Robert Simpson Company, will give short talks, over the Radio, to their far-flung Canadian audiences.

Some negroes who believe the resurrection, think that they shall rise white.—Sir Thomas Browne.



HAROLD BAUER
The noted pianist who gives a recital at Hart House on Nov. 9th for the Women's Musical Club of Toronto.



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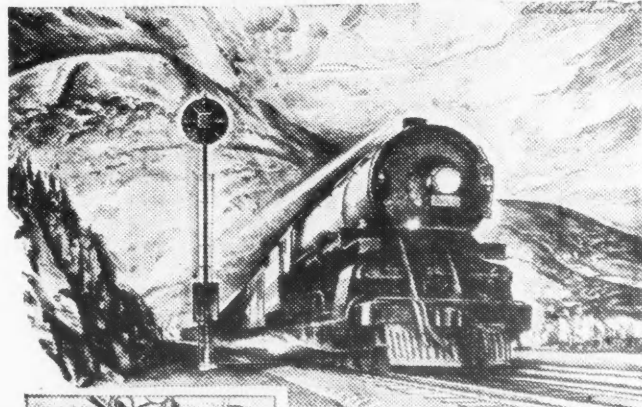
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The BOOKSHELF

"Pomp and Power"

"CAPS AND CROWNS OF EUROPE," by Thomas Guerin, Louis Carrier and Co., New York, Montreal and London; 290 pages; 31 illustrations; \$3.50.

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

"The glories of our blood and State
Are shadows, not substantial things
There is no armor against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings."

Almost inevitably, these lines of one of the old British poets recur to one's mind as one reads this very arresting—written commentary on the throne-rooms and ante-chambers of post-war Europe.

Many of the former thrones, built some of them on unrighteousness and iniquity, propped up in other cases by a brittle framework of convention, are gone, though the most august throne of all—that to which we of the British Empire owe allegiance—still stands unshaken, "broad-based upon the people's will." Yes, many of the principalities and powers, which formerly seemed to dominate a large part of the families of mankind lie in the dust. And (as the author of this book puts it, in trenchant and telling phrase) "the Red Caps of the new Republics, often fitting badly, are as conspicuous in their settings as a blood-red rose in the midst of a bridal bouquet."

A Canadian, like Mr. Guerin, with a pre-war knowledge of Europe, is excellently placed for judging of the nature and extent of the metamorphosis that has taken place in Europe. A European is too close to it all to have the just and proper perspective. To a citizen of the United States, with his generous, but often unreasoning, enthusiasm for "making the world safe for democracy," the new republics would appear as bold steps in the advance towards Utopia. But Mr. Guerin, a Canadian who, as Senator Raoul Dandurand says, in his foreword to this volume, "knows the weakness of democracy and the fallibility of its judgments," but who has not allowed "the trills and tinsels of crowns and courts" to obscure his own vision, treats of the European state in each country with a nice discrimination. Obviously he is a keen observer, with a vigilant eye for the story behind the circumstance, while his pen pictures of the men of whom he writes, and of the atmosphere in which they live, move and have their being, are extraordinarily graphic.

With acute insight, he fixes on the late President Wilson's responsibility for the re-drawn frontiers of so much of Europe as a factor of the first importance. "The smear of the Wilsonian flunk," he writes, "is still very plain across the map of Europe." Idealism, which the people of many of the countries on that continent could neither understand nor digest, has produced a lot of cheap propaganda, as a result of which he finds that "in Europe to-day there exist more class hatreds and international suspicions than at any other time since Napoleon."

From such a view many of us will be disposed emphatically to dissent. It is certainly very different from that which Mr. Churchill told us, the other day, was recently enunciated by Lord Balfour. But it is impossible to read Mr. Guerin's book without realizing that he can adduce a good deal of *prima facie* evidence in support of the dictum just quoted, disconcerting, and even startling, as it is.

As a fact, the opinions of men and affairs to which he gives expression are characterized by a notable freshness and originality. In many of them this reviewer, at any rate, would not be inclined to acquiesce. For example, I have a shrewd suspicion that he underestimates the ability of ex-Premier Balfour and that he overestimates the influence that Lloyd George will be able to exercise on the future of British national life. I should judge that he has let his admiration for the Irish Free State and all connected with it render him a little unimpartial of the fact that, while Ulster holds aloof from political union with the Free State—and one is credibly informed that she is no more inclined now, than at any time previously, to favor such union, the Irish problem is still far from satisfactory solution.

Again, while his sketch of Mussolini is delightful in its discernment, he seems to have missed the wisdom and subtlety of the part played by King Victor Emmanuel, qualities which greatly impressed an eminent acquaintance of mine—a Canadian—who has just returned from a visit to Italy, and who had an audience with the King, while there. One may too, perhaps, be pardoned for judging that he places far too high an estimate on the capacity of Queen Marie of Roumania, whose visit to this continent did not impress many who met her with any overpowering sense of her qualities of statesmanship. There are plenty of other matters, moreover, discussed in the book, as to which the present writer would find it quite impossible to agree with Mr. Guerin. But such things do not impair one's enjoyment of the volume—if anything, they enhance it.

To my thinking, the best chapter in the book, far and away, is that dealing with the treatment meted out to Austria. "Austria," says Mr. Guerin, "has been carved like butcher's meat, and now hangs upon the spit of Socialism, slowly desiccating, till soon nothing but a charred bone will be where once a great nation stood." It is alas, too true that the disruption of Austria (for which Mr. Guerin indicates that the chief responsibility rested with Woodrow Wilson) is working her ruin. It is humanity's duty, even for its own safety and preservation, to go to that country's aid before the worst ensues and it falls a prey to the machinations of Moscow.

In many directions the book should be little short of a revelation to people in this country who know all too little of the complexities and complications arising from false frontiers and the like. As Mr. Guerin well says, there are many new Alsaces and Lorraines in Europe to-day. "Where many people feel no affection for the flag under which they now live, but, on the contrary, gaze wistfully across the new frontiers which separate them from the lands they turn to as the homes of

their ancestors and of their national traditions." This is a very deep saying, and it faithfully describes a vital and fundamental fact in the European situation of to-day.

"Blood and Fire"

"BLOOD AND FIRE, GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH," by William Hamilton Nelson; the Century Company, New York; \$2.50.

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

GENERAL BOOTH has now taken his place along with Wesley as an historical figure who made a great formative impress upon his generation. The work of these two great evangelists did not cease with their passing, but who would say that Methodism of today is anything like what it was in the time of Wesley, and who would contend that the Salvation Army at the present time wields the same religious influence it did in William Booth's day? Booth, like Wesley, realized the necessity for organization, if his work was to continue after his death, and it was owing to his genius for organized leadership that the Salvation Army has remained intact.

This book gives a comprehensive account of the life and work of the old General. The writer wisely begins his story with a review of the times into which Booth was born. In his early days Booth was a Chartist and was fired with enthusiasm for reform. One might well imagine that he might easily have become as fiery a socialist as he afterwards became an evangelist. There can be no doubt that "conversion" among the masses of the people at that time diverted many from revolutionary ideas. The Napoleonic wars left England in a state of industrial chaos, and the privations and sufferings of the people in the cities were terrible. In view of these conditions it is little wonder that William Booth's gospel was largely a social one. He believed in providing for people's bodies as well as their souls.

The story of his early struggles as a preacher go to show that Booth was essentially a man of strong personal character and burning ambition. Catherine Munford, who was to become the guiding star of Booth's life, very soon suspected that the "besetting sin" of her future husband was "ambition." In a letter written before their marriage, she warns him thus:

"I speak with all tenderness, and as the beloved of my soul I tell you that I see ambition to be your chief mental besetment; not a besetment if rightly directed and sanctified, but which, unsanctified and warped by and for itself, will make your life a martyrdom, a lingering self-crucifixion. Ambition even to save souls may not be sanctified, but ambition simply to glorify God, the soul sunk down, rather risen up to one sublime idea of glorifying God, must be sanctified."

It is not generally known that Booth had Jewish blood in his veins, derived from his mother, who was of Hebrew descent. This is not surprising when one recalls the features of the old General. This Jewish strain probably accounts for many things in the make up of the man. His faculty for organization, the intensity of his religious convictions, combined with his shrewdness and far-sightedness, all mark him as the St. Paul of modern times.

Like Wesley, William Booth broke away from his mother church, The Wesleyan Church, which was instituted as a protest against the apathy of the Church of England toward the poor, had itself become "respectable" and restrictive in its system. Booth could not wear the harness of the circuit minister. He kicked over the traces and went out on his own. Thus it is that new movements are started and new denominations born.

There is nothing new in this book, but it re-tells the life story of a great man in a sympathetic and interesting manner. The author writes from local knowledge of the Salvation Army, and his work is endorsed by officials of the Army in the United States.

RUDDY CANADIAN APPLES FOR OVERSEAS

"What shall I send the folks in the Old Country?" is a query heard as the Christmas season approaches, but if the average Canadian realized how much our big, juicy, red apples are appreciated and enjoyed by people overseas, the problem would be immediately solved.

Canada's luscious rosy apples are relished by young and old alike. They symbolize our brilliant sunshine and warm summer days and they do look Christmasy and cheerful. Northern Spies, McIntosh Reds and Baldwins are the best and the most popular to carry your kind thoughts and good wishes across the sea and standard boxes and barrels of choice hand-picked and hand-packed fruit, Government inspected, are procurable at reasonable prices from any grocer, while the matter of shipment is as simple as the mailing of a card.

The Canadian National Express will call for your apples, transport and deliver them by quick service, to any station in Great Britain, Ireland and most European countries, giving them refrigeration service on fast passenger steamers.

The transportation charge from Montreal and Quebec up to November 28th or from Saint John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., thereafter, by direct steamer to points in Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands is \$2.00 per standard box and \$6.00 per standard barrel, including refrigeration.

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We should make the child feel that growing is a really intriguing business.—Sir Crichton Miller.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 19, 1929

Mrs. Hendrie of the Holmstead, Hamilton

An Inspiring Example of
Canada's Finest Womanhood by
Hilda Ridley

IT IS a pleasure, which is becoming rarer every day, to converse with a genuine "Victorian,"—one who represents some of the best traditions of education, and culture of that period. It was my privilege, recently, to visit Mrs. Hendrie of the Holmstead in Hamilton, Ontario. I was delighted to meet one who seemed to me, in personal appearance, to have stepped out of some charming Victorian environment, in the days when soft lamp and candle light gleamed on the substantial comforts and amenities of a drawing-room of the more leisurely age of the Thackerays, the Ritchies, the Gaskells and Gladstones. The stately lady, with dignity characteristic of the Victorian *grande dame*, in her dainty white cap and soft dress, bore an almost startling resemblance to Queen Victoria. The manner was in keeping. Here, I felt, was something precious,—like a rare old wine that even as it is savored must evanesce.

To have lived for over fifty years in the same house is a strange and in some ways inevitably a sad experience. To have come there as a happy bride, to have had the blessing of children, to have been one of the most popular hostesses in the city, to have entertained more than once Royal princes—that represents the brighter side; but then, as the inevitable "reverse" of the coin of happiness,—to have lost, one by one, some of the most beloved, to have seen the old house, which once harbored nothing but happiness, and whose walls at Christmas time re-echoed with the laughter of young people, become the reluctant dwelling-place of change,—that represents the darker aspect. And it is strange, too, to have the fibres of one's being rooted in an older culture, to have an affinity with the tastes and manners of an older and more leisurely day, and then to witness the rapid changes,—we will not say deterioration,—in those manners, customs, and traditions.

I wondered, as I talked with Mrs. Hendrie, what she must think of the younger generation,—the smart young flappers, who appeared so radically different from the young people of her youth. I felt almost as if I were asking Queen Victoria her opinion, but I am rather doubtful whether Her late Majesty would have made quite the broad-minded, tolerant, and sweet-tempered reply that fell from the lips of one, who in external appearance, so strongly resembled her.

"I do not criticize the young people of today," she replied. "I admire them, in many ways. I am very fond of young people. I simply prefer to dress as I do, because I prefer long skirts, but if I am old-fashioned myself, it does not follow that I want other people to be so."

To go back a little in the life of this most interesting personality. One sees her as a young bride entering the stately house that is still her home. In 1875 she became the second wife of the late Mr. Hendrie of Hamilton, one of the representative business men of Canada, famed as a successful breeder of thoroughbreds and known as "Dean of the Canadian Turf." His bride, Mary Murray, who had also been born in Hamilton, the daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Murray, shared his love of horses. Mr. Hendrie, it is well known, was for many years President of the Ontario Jockey Club and twice winner of the Queen's Plate,—a true sportsman of the old school, who, as he said himself, "raced horses for the pleasure there was in it, and not for the money that might be made out of the game." Very happy were those early years of married life when husband and wife rode out together,—the young wife seated on her iron-grey, beloved horse, "Dublin," and her husband, a fine specimen of virile Canadian manhood, whose portrait was painted by Sir George Reid, F.R.S.A. in London in 1901.

Hanging in the hall of the Holmstead is a collection of the whips that Mrs. Hendrie used in riding and driving. Most of these whips were bought at the old Whip Shop of Schomberg, near Tattersalls, in London, England. One of them is of the popular "parasol" type of the 70's. A smart little parasol, mid-way up the whip, can be opened in a trice to protect the fair driver from the sun. Another whip is of the type frequently depicted by du Maurier in his illustrations of women in their "park-phaetons" for *Punch*,—the kind of whip that had a bend or crook in it. It was in relation to this whip, that an intimate friend of

Mrs. Hendrie's once observed: "The only thing about Mrs. Hendrie that is crooked is her whip." There are the same features, and particularly the same ingenuous, boyish, and rather wistful expression. This photograph, which is signed in a boyish hand, "George,"



MRS. HENDRIE IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOLMSTEAD, HAMILTON.



MRS. HENDRIE AT THE TIME OF HER MARRIAGE.

social functions. Mrs. Hendrie has a charming photograph of a youth, who bears a marvellous resemblance to the Prince of Wales when he first visited Canada in 1919.

1883," was given by King George to Mrs. Hendrie when as Prince of Wales he visited Hamilton and was a guest at the Holmstead in the early 80's. I saw, also, a copy of

"The Evening Times" of October 4th, 1883, which contains a full account of the visit.

"Mr. William Hendrie and Mr. John Stuart met the Prince at the depot," says a part of the record, "and conveyed him to the former gentleman's residence where His Royal Highness . . . was entertained at lunch. After lunch Mr. Hendrie drove Prince George . . . in his mail phaeton to the Exhibition Grounds . . ."

On a second occasion, in 1901, when he was Duke of Cornwall and York, King George again graced the Holmstead with his presence. It is interesting to note that during the same month of his first visit in October, 1883, and thirty-six years later, his son rested where he himself had twice visited.

"At Holmstead, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Hendrie," relates the *Hamilton Spectator* of October 20, 1919, "his Royal Highness rested after the strenuous afternoon at the cricket field. Afternoon tea was served very informally."

Many other notable people have been guests at this old house,—a succession of Governors-General and their wives,—the Mintos, the Greys, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Byngs, whose autographed photographs adorn the walls,—and outstanding Canadian statesmen and men and women of affairs. Sir John A. Macdonald was a frequent and much beloved visitor.

Only those who know Mrs. Hendrie intimately realize the full extent of her benevolence. Unlike the modern woman, she has never affiliated herself with any organizations. The good she does is done in a very quiet, unostentatious way. But one declares that she always thinks of her as "God's Almoner," a very beautiful phrase, which exactly conveys the gracious, quiet, and sympathetic manner in which Mrs. Hendrie bestows her benefits.

On one occasion, however, her habit of "giving in secret" was broken,—it could not be otherwise. In December, 1902, a handsome, three-story, red brick building, with basement, was opened in Hamilton, which bore the name of the "Mary Murray Home for Nurses." For years the need of better accommodation for the nursing staff at the city hospital had been an acute one. Judge, then, of the delight of the board of hospital governors when they learned that it was Mrs. Hendrie's intention to provide the funds for the building of a nurses' residence! With characteristic generosity, she made her gift so munificent that it insured the building of a residence, completely equipped with every modern device and convenience, well-furnished, and so beautiful and spacious, that it has been called one of the finest of the kind in the country. This building is a lasting memorial to the goodness of heart of one, who, as the most of happiness has never forgotten those less fortunately placed in life.

I intimated that there had been losses in the family. Of Mrs. Hendrie's own three children, two have died,—the late Mrs. Henry Ledyard of Detroit, and the late Mr. Murray Hendrie. Her only son inherited his parents' love for horses. He was a rancher at High River, Alberta, and was considered the best rider, both in the gentleman and professional class, of his day. Mrs. Allan Case, the third child, lives in Toronto. Mrs. Hendrie is also a step-mother. Among her step-children, too, there have been several deaths,—those of Sir John Hendrie, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Mr. Jim Hendrie, and Colonel William Hendrie of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto. To her step-children Mrs. Hendrie is as devoted as they are to her. She does not believe in brooding over the past, but keeps a vital interest in the present.

"Very few people of my age, I think," she remarked simply, "enjoy life as much as I do."

At this point I asked her to tell me what she thought constituted some of the conditions of happiness.

"Well, taking an interest in things around you," she replied, "not thinking much of one's own troubles, but thinking of others. Commonplace, you may think, but very effective. There is nothing like having hobbies, too. I like collecting autographs, china, antiques, miniatures. I am very fond of reading. I like the literature of the day, and especially enjoy Barrie's plays. A good way to keep cheerful is to associate with young people. I am fortunate in having many young acquaintances,—my children's children and friends."

Lady Franklin Was a Tireless Traveller

By Blodwen Davies

IN THE 'sixties of the last century, in a quaint old two-storey house in Knightsbridge, London, known as Gore Lodge, there lived a remarkable woman whose name is remembered in Canada with much of admiration and affection. She was Jane, Lady Franklin, notable, on the one hand, as the wife of that splendid and memorable Englishman, Sir John Franklin, but equally notable, on the other hand, on her own account as the most celebrated traveller of her day.

Today the travelled woman is common enough and there are few corners of the known world where she does not penetrate. But Jane Franklin travelled in a day when travel was expensive and difficult and when it was a rare thing for woman to ramble about even in her own country without masculine protection, yet she travelled consistently and persistently for most of the eighty-three years of her life. Age only seemed to increase her eagerness to see and know and record the life of distant and little known lands.

In her early girlhood she began her travels with her father and sister, moving about from city to city in Europe while Napoleon was a prisoner on Elba, and then her keen enthusiasm, and discerning taste were well trained by her wise parent. She went on roaming until, at the age of seventy-eight, she started out for South America from thence to San Francisco and on to Alaska, then back again to visit Brigham Young at Salt Lake City in the new west and back again to Portugal, Spain and the Pyrenees.

Jane Franklin, or Jane Griffin as she was until at the age of thirty-seven she was married to Sir John Franklin, was a woman of striking personality and amazing character. She was descended on both sides of her house from

those sturdy and self-reliant Huguenots who were exiled from France to England and who carried with them the secrets of the silk weaving trade. Born to wealth and culture, Jane began as a child that active, amusing and intensely interesting life which she enjoyed so heartily until death. Blank patches on the map were a source of perpetual irritation to her until she had explored them. The spirit of the explorer which animated Sir John was common to her as well, and it may have been that which drew them together as the basis of their romance.

She was the first white woman to travel through Japan and when at last, at the end of her life, she settled down to an established home, her Japanese room was one of the wonders of London.

Lady Franklin laid no value whatever upon domesticity and seldom had she what she could call a home of her own. Her father lived for some years after the death of Sir John Franklin, and his home was always hers. Sir John was seldom in London, and when he travelled, she travelled too. When she could not go with him, she went on some jaunt of her own. During his three year naval command in the Mediterranean she followed him as closely as she could in the romantic countries about its rim.

Her longest period of domesticity was at Hobart, Tasmania, when Sir John was Governor. Yet even then she left Tasmania for an amazing tour through the wilds of Australia.

Sir John went from Tasmania to the command of the celebrated Arctic expedition,—the expedition which was entirely swallowed up in disaster. Lady Franklin's efforts on behalf of her husband form an epic of devotion, but she spent the weary years of waiting for news by occupying

herself with her only hobby, travel. When at last word reached England which proved the death of Sir John in 1846, Lady Franklin was in Turkey, and hurried home to hear the details in person.

Through sixty odd years of travel Lady Franklin kept a record of her daily affairs. Thick little brown leather-bound volumes, still treasured by her family, contain the record of strange adventures, told in a piquant, lucid style, reflecting an alert and happy mind. After her marriage her constant companion until death was Sophy Cracroft, a niece of Sir John, who was devoted to herself. Their progresses were slow and often tedious, for they travelled before the days of luxurious ships and trains. Jane travelled years before the introduction of railways, and her slow carriage rides showed her thousands of miles of countryside intimately. One such journey took her from Calais to Rome. She knew Australia and New Zealand when they were only half surveyed, she was a guest of Melbourne when it was a town eighteen months old, and she slept on the trails beyond it in the tangled Australian forests with her carpet bag for a pillow and a gready journal waiting for her comments upon aboriginal life along the way. We find her the guest of the Emperor of Brazil and making friends with Queen Emma of the Hawaii, (whom she was to entertain later at Gore Lodge) making a pilgrimage to Niagara and calling in at the little city of Vancouver. Wherever she went, particularly in later life, she had a warm welcome, based not only on her intrepidity but also on the story of her devotion to her lost husband, a gripping story that had touched the hearts of many nations of the world.

When Lady Franklin died a half a century ago men

said of her that "she had sought for the missing ships in heart and in spirit as passionately as the pilgrim knights of old had sought for the Holy Grail." Nevertheless for close onto thirty years after she said her last farewell for Franklin she kept adding to her reputation as the greatest woman traveller of the nineteenth century. She was carried to her grave by men whose names are famous in the annals of Arctic exploration.

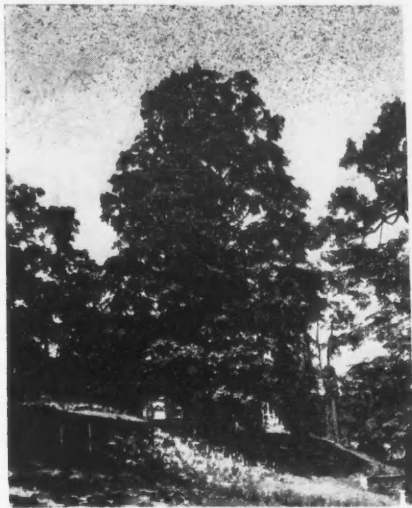
Green Ways

When you and I come at the last
To Paradise the blest,
Think you our hearts shall find content,
Think you our feet shall rest,
Shall we not weary for the hills
And green ways of the west?

O! crystal clear the streams that flow
Beside the Living Tree—
Is there in Heaven a stream more fair
Than Severn's silver sea,
Are there wide woods with hyacinths
Like lapis lazuli?

The heavenly ways are jewel set—
O! fields along the wold,
Where meadowsweet and kingcup stand
All ivory and gold,
And kindly shepherds pen their flocks
Into the friendly fold.

Joan Campbell.



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Colonel C. W. Weldon McLean, R.A., commanding the London Division of Artillery and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Corps, arrived in Saint John this week and is visiting his father, Major General the Hon. Hugh H. McLean, Governor of New Brunswick, at his residence, The Grove, Rothesay, New Brunswick.

Mr. J. H. Machum, of Toronto, who with Mrs. Machum has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Machum in Saint John, left on Tuesday to return to Toronto. Mrs. Machum will remain for a short time before leaving for Montreal where she expects to meet Mr. Machum, before returning to her home in Toronto.



The marriage of Miss Grace Eileen Morris, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Frank Morris, formerly chief secretary for Canada West territories, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Morris, 19 Manor Road, Toronto, (Mrs. Morris is in the women's social service department of the Salvation Army), to Mr. Vernon Higgins, son of Gen. Edward J. Higgins, C.B.E., head of the Salvation Army in London, England, and Mrs. Higgins, took place on Wednesday of this week at 3 o'clock at the Salvation Army Auditorium and Training School, Davisville Avenue. The bride was attended by Miss Cory Taylor, daughter of Col. Taylor, chief secretary of New Zealand. Ensign Wilfred Higgins, California, acted as best man.

At the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, last week, Mrs. Ernest Doull, formerly Miss Mabel MacKay of New Glasgow, N. S., received for the first time since her marriage during the late summer. The bride was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arthur E. Doull and by Mrs. Ralph P. Forbes, who presided over the beautifully arranged tea table. Mrs. H. B. Dunstan served the coffee. Those who assisted in passing the refreshments were Mrs. R. H. Graham, Mrs. F. E. Doull, Mrs. Leonard Fraser, Miss Jean Graham, Miss Kay MacDonald, Mrs. Victor Madden, Miss Aileen MacAuley, Miss Eleanor Hall and Miss Janet Mitchell. The reception and dining room had many beautiful flowers placed around the two rooms.

The Mayor and Mrs. W. W. White of Saint John spent the week-end in Shediac, N.B., the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Webster.

Mrs. Thomas Moss, of Cannes, France, is in Toronto with her daughter, Miss Violet Mulock and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Bertram Johnston, of St. George Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stone of Sherbrooke, Quebec, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Anglin at their residence on Lancaster Avenue, Lancaster Heights, Saint John.

A wedding of much interest and charm took place Saturday afternoon, September 28th, at Inkerman, Ontario, at the home of the bride's parents, when Miss Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Higginson, was married to Mr. Reginald Wiseman, of Napanee, Ontario. Rev. Charles Brown performed the ceremony, the bridal party standing under an arch formed of autumn leaves and asters. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a lovely gown of ivory satin, with a long bodice and long close fitting sleeves. The skirt was of Chantilly lace with an uneven hem line. Her long tulle veil was arranged in cap effect and adorned with tiny clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of Talisman roses and lily-of-the-valley, with maidenhair fern. The bridesmaid, Miss Ruth Jones, of Picton, Ont., was dainty in a period frock of mauve crepe back satin and wore a hand-painted hat of mauve mohair. She carried an arm bouquet of yellow rosebuds and wore silver brocade shoes. Mr. George Daly, of Napanee, was best man. The rooms of the home were effectively decorated with Ferns, Butterflies and Temporal roses. Miss Estelle Higginson, sister of the bride, played the wedding music and Miss Doris Donnelly, of Kingston, sang "O Promise Me" during the signing of the register. Mrs. Higginson, mother of the bride, was in a gown of black georgette and lace with a corsage of pansies and yellow roses. Mrs. Wiseman, mother of the bridegroom, wore a frock of beige lace with hat and shoes of the same shade and a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. The young couple left on a motor trip to the Southern States, returning by New York and Syracuse. For travelling, the bride wore a dress of leaf brown crepe with a brown fur-trimmed coat and hat, shoes and handbag of the same shade. Among those present for the ceremony were Dr. W. L. Higginson, of Pembroke, and Dr. Frank Higginson, of New York, brothers of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman will reside in Napanee.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas M. Neeve, to Mr. William P. Mainguy, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Mainguy of Montreal, took place quietly at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, on Saturday, October 5th, 1929. Rev. Canon Broughall officiated and Mr. Langlois was at the organ. The church was decorated with ferns and autumn flowers.



The marriage of Miss Grace Eileen Morris, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Frank Morris, formerly chief secretary for Canada West territories, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Morris, 19 Manor Road, to Mr. Vernon Higgins, son of Gen. Edward J. Higgins, C.B.E., head of the Salvation Army in London, England, and Mrs. Higgins, took place on Wednesday of this week at 3 o'clock at the Salvation Army Auditorium and Training School, Davisville Avenue, Toronto.



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To Debonair Youth on the Verge of the
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EATON'S 4th Floor Presents With Its Compliments
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TORONTO CANADA

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ivory panne velvet gown a la princess, with long tight sleeves, her train, hanging from the waist, was finished in deep scallops; her veil was edged with old rose point lace held in place by a band of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Johanna Hill roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. R. T. E. Hicks-Lyne, her only attendant, wore a gown of crepe Elizabeth in rose beige and hat of soliel in deeper tone and carried a bouquet of mauve and pink larkspur and Breux roses. The best man was Alex. Edmison. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 78 Lynwood Ave. The mother of the bride wore a Patou ensemble of Burgundy shade and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses and lilies of the valley. The bridegroom's mother wore an ensemble of blue. She carried Talisman roses. The bride and bridegroom left on a motoring trip to Gaspe, the former wearing an ensemble of tan and brown with beaver trimmings. Among the out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kilbourn; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Kilbourn; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kilbourn; Mr. and Mrs. W. Quay Kilbourn; Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Mainguy; Mr. Neville Mainguy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker, of Ottawa, who were in Montreal for the Parker-Robertson wedding last week were the guests in Montreal of Lady Drummond.



Monogram Rings for Men

Men, too, have birthdays . . . and like to have them remembered.

A very pleasing gift on such an occasion would be a Gold Monogram Ring . . . from Ryrie-Birks. Expert craftsmen engrave these monograms most artistically.

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At the marriage of Edith Margery, daughter of Lieut. Col. Paul R. Hanson, O.B.E., and Mrs. Hanson, Marlow Avenue, Montreal, to Mr. James Norman Anderson, son of the late Dr. N. W. Anderson and of Mrs. Anderson, of Lumsden, Saskatchewan, which took place on Friday evening, October 18th, at half-past seven o'clock at Trinity Memorial Church, the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Kathleen Hanson, as maid of honor, and by three bridesmaids, Miss Pauline Hanson, sister of the bride, Miss Dorothy Power and Miss Malsie Lowry. Prof. John T. Culliton acted as best man for Mr. Anderson, and the ushers were Dr. J. W. McRoberts, Dr. Lorne Card, Dr. Murray Anson and Mr. Harold Martin, brother-in-law of the bride.

AUTUMN'S TANG AWAITS YOU OUT-OF-DOORS

Why not get back in tune with Nature once more? Just now lowland and stream, highland and forest are changing their garb. Mother Earth is presenting one of her prettiest shows for

those who care to journey where she takes her magic brush and paints the world in new hues.

What better than to forsake the city for a hunting trip to the spots where Nature is changing her stage in keeping with the seasons? The thrill of the chase may be primary or secondary in importance. The tang of the Autumn air is present whatever your purpose out-of-doors. One deep breath of it before a fragrant camp breakfast and you feel like a new man.

Get away into the northern woods in your familiar breeks and jacket and enjoy the work of a Master Artist. The reds and browns and russets and yellows you never saw on any canvas painted. You will rediscover the appetite you thought was gone. You will find a new zest in play. Oil up the old gun and look up your out-door clothes. The Canadian National Railways will do the rest. Convenient trains leave daily and make stops at the hunting lodges. They will take you to the heart of the Fall festival in a short time. Any agent will give you full particulars.

ASHES OF ROSES BOURJOIS



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Rose Petal Touch for your Skin

The velvet softness of a rose petal... its natural loveliness... are matched by the skin that is beautified by Bourjois Ashes of Roses Face Powder... finer than the powder from a butterfly's wing.

Imperceptibly it blends with your natural coloring, enhancing the attractiveness of each feature. And its flower fragrance delights the senses. It is the charm of exquisite femininity.

Seek it at the better shops. Know it by its distinguished leatherette boxes and dainty Parisian Compacts.

ASHES of ROSES FACE POWDER

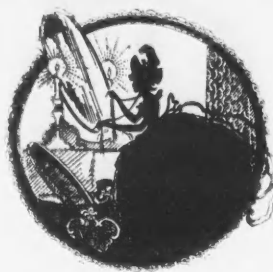
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CREAMS • LIPSTICKS

An enchanting ensemble for those who value personal daintiness.

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MONTREAL

THE DRESSING TABLE

By Isabel Dean-Morgan



IF WOMEN continue to wear high heels, a doctor prophesies that in time the structure of their feet will change. In their place they will have pedal extremities resembling hoofs; unless, he continues with the usual caution of the scientist, they stop wearing high heels.

One consoling thought is that we need not concern ourselves with such a thing coming to pass in our day. However, whether or not the learned gentlemen is correct in his prophecy we do see evidences on all hands, or on all feet (that is a very

obtain very quick results in reducing the ankles. Massage always with an upward motion toward the calf. It strengthens the sagging muscles which were formerly held in place by high shoes, and in time they will be so strong that they will remain in their proper place.

Or suppose the calf is too thin to correspond with the circumference of the ankle, giving a straight up and down appearance. A curve may be acquired by proper exercise. Half an hour of bar work, such as ballet dancers employ to develop their legs, will

If it is too thin, stockings of a heavier texture and a light shade should be adopted.

Unless there is something structurally wrong with the bone, there is little excuse for the ugly leg. If it is practical to do so and one can find the time, it is an excellent idea to wear a pair of high-laced shoes once a week for a few hours. This helps to raise the muscles of the leg and keep them in place.

The length of a dress can often mar the appearance. The new dress length of from three to four inches below the knee in the daytime, is an excellent one from an esthetic point of view. No line is more difficult or unbeautiful than that created where the dress stops at the knee. The average young girl looks best in a dress which comes about two or three inches below the bend in the knee. Legs that are too rounded should be covered to that point where the calf begins to taper down into the ankle. This is not a difficult undertaking when one considers the length of the smartest dresses of the Fall season.



Beauty That Will Not Streak, Spot or Rub Off

Imparts an attractive, soft even appearance that leaves no chalky edges or filled in pores. Blends naturally with the skin without that "made up" look. Made in White, Flesh, Rachel and Sun-Tan.

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ORIENTAL
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And her preparations are personally planned for you

THE name of Elizabeth Arden is a symbol of loveliness to women the world over. Miss Arden herself is an exciting personality who has placed the priceless gift of charm within reach of every woman. Miss Arden understands the exquisite care of the skin and counsels you to *cleanse, tone and nourish* the skin in accordance with her famous proven method. Her Treatments and Preparations keep muscles vigorous, tissues toned up, and the skin smooth and tight.

Ask for Elizabeth Arden's books, "The Quest of the Beautiful," and "Your Masterpiece, Yourself," which will tell you how to follow her scientific method in the care of your skin at home. These preparations are on sale at smart shops all over Canada.

VENETIAN CLEANSING CREAM Melts into the pores, rids them of dust and impurities, leaves skin soft and receptive. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6.	VENETIAN BLEACHING CREAM A mild bleach and a soothing emollient cream in one. Made of fresh lemons. Excellent for face, neck and hands. \$1.25.	VENETIAN SPECIAL ASTRINGENT For flaccid cheeks and neck. Lifts and strengthens the tissues, tightens the skin. \$2.25, \$4.
VENETIAN ARDENA SKIN TONIC Tones, firms and whiten the skin. Use with and after Cleansing Cream. 8oz., \$2, \$4.75, \$9.	VENETIAN PORE CREAM Greaseless astringent cream, contracts open pores, corrects their inactivity. Smooths over coarse pores at bedtime. \$1, \$2.50.	VENETIAN MUSCLE OIL A penetrating oil rich in the elements which restore sunken tissues or flabby muscles. \$1, \$2.50, \$4.00.
VENETIAN ORANGE SKIN FOOD Keeps the skin full and firm, rounds out wrinkles, lines and hollows. \$1, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$4.25.	ARDENA VELVA CREAM A delicate cream for sensitive skins. Recommended for a full face as it smooths and softens the skin without fattening. \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50.	

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this amazing formula?



Of the people having teeth enough to brush their teeth, ten million have mailed a coupon like the one at the right. That is one reason so many fascinating smiles reveal unbelievably white teeth.

One reason, too, why dentists have noted a declining tendency of many patients towards serious tooth and gum diseases.

Please send your name and address. Your supply of Pepsodent will be mailed you at once.

What happens to teeth

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel the dangerous coating—film. It clings to crevices and stays. It absorbs ugly stains from foods and smoking.

Film hardens into tartar—film invites decay. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs with tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

How the new way removes film Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. Now science produces a special film-removing agent. First it acts to curdle film so that light brushing easily removes it.

When film is gone teeth begin

to whiten. The danger of decay and pyorrhea is scientifically combated. And the danger of many ills that appear in later life may be immeasurably lessened.

Remove film by this method for 10 days. A glorious surprise awaits you. Teeth regain sparkling whiteness. Smiles grow far more charming. This is a great step toward a winning personality. The greatest movie star could never have succeeded with dull, unattractive teeth.

Try this way—Free

Get a full-size tube wherever dentifrices are sold, or send coupon to nearest address for free 10-day tube. It will work wonders in gaining dazzling smiles.

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Toronto 2, Ont., Can.

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Other Offices: The Pepsodent Co., 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. & India Street, London, E.C.4, Eng. (Australia), Ltd., 72 Westmore Ave., Sydney, N.S.W. Only one tube to a family. 3278-Can.

bad pun, and we should know better), that there is a difference in the shape of the ankles of the women of today and those of yesterday.

But a few years ago, it was a slim thing, and the leg above it had a decided curve. Today the average ankle is inclined to be a little larger and the leg is straighter and less curved. The change is almost synonymous with the swing of fashion from the high-laced shoe to the low types that are being worn today. These afford little or no support to the foot, while the continual wearing of extremely high heels tends to shorten the muscles in the calf of the leg so that in time the leg and ankles become straight and lose their shape-firmness.

The fairest woman is under a handicap if her ankles fail to fulfill the promise of beauty her features hold. The ideal ankle is one which can be spanned, save for half an inch, by the thumb and middle finger. If one cannot achieve this feat, the ankles need attention.

Exercise is the best method by which to regain lost ankle slenderness. Many women have a tendency to fatty tissue around the ankle and for this the rotary exercise is the best.

Hold the ankle tightly in the thumb and fingers and rotate the foot from the ankle bone, first outward, then reverse the action. This should be continued until you feel the muscles pulling, perhaps twenty times each way the first day, ten more the second, and so on. Follow this exercise with a vigorous rubbing with salt water and a harsh bath towel.

This exercise has been found to

work wonders in a short time. Or an even simpler way is to walk around minus the shoes. This will be particularly helpful if one has always worn high heels. The muscles at the calf of the leg may feel very sore because they are being "pulled" back into their natural positions when the feet are flat on the floor without the support of a heel of any kind, but in time they will become accustomed to the new position.

While the shoes are removed a simple exercise is that of rising up on the toes and maintaining that position for a moment and then bringing the rest of the foot down flat on the floor. This will develop the arch of the foot as well as improving the shape of the leg.

Dancing is not only a pleasure, but is an excellent ankle treatment. Many an ankle is marred by large protruding bones with deep hollows on either side. These can be banished with any rich tissue cream gently massaged into the skin. This should be done at night when it can remain on the skin for some hours.

Hosiery can do much to make or mar the appearance. For the ankle which is too thin, a low, broad heel is obtainable which will do much to give it a rounder appearance. The pointed heel, or the new slender French heel, has a tapering effect upon the too rounded ankle. However, fancy hosiery heels that by their novelty, are likely to attract attention, should be shunned when the ankles are not what they should be.

If the leg is inclined toward stoutness, a thin, neutral-colored stocking will have a more flattering effect.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Lovely feet, ankles and legs winged with grace and beauty are worth striving for if one does not already possess them,—especially if they are to be in comely evidence on many polished dance floors during the coming months.



SUPERB SILVER FOX STOLE
Silver-Fox is the queen of the dark furs, and this magnificent stole is made of two entire silver-fox skins. The hat, which accompanies it, is a very smart Napoleonic shape in velours, with metal buttons on the other side as decoration.

are not to take it, if you please, as the saying of an ignorant man, when I express my opinion that such a book as *Robinson Crusoe* never was written, and never will be written again. I have tried that book for years—generally in combination with a pipe of tobacco—and I have found it my friend in need in all the necessities of this mortal life. When my spirits are bad—*Robinson Crusoe*. When I want advice—*Robinson Crusoe*. In past times when my wife plagued me; in present times, when I have had a drop too much—*Robinson Crusoe*. I have worn out six *Robinson Crusoes* with hard work in my service. On my lady's last birthday she gave me a seventh. I took a drop too much on the strength of it; and *Robinson Crusoe* put me right again.—Gabriel Battered in Wilkie Collins' *The Moonstone*.

To Wordsworth, *à propos* Talfourd's presents of fruit:

"There is something inexpressibly pleasant to me in these presents. Be it fruit, or fowl, or brawn, or what not. Books are a legitimate cause of acceptance. If presents be not the soul of friendship, undoubtedly they are the most spiritual part of the body of that intercourse. There is too much narrowness of thinking in this point. The punctilio of acceptance methinks

is too confined and straightlaced. I could be content to receive money, or clothes, or a joint of meat from a friend; why should he not send me a dinner as well as a dessert? I would



MRS. C. V. MCARTHUR
Of Dorchester Avenue, Winnipeg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sharpe, of Vidal Street, Sarnia. Mrs. McArthur is shown with her two children, Brock and Paul.

procreate these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a free will offering. Let him overcome me in bounty. In this strife a generous nature loses to be overcome.—Charles Lamb.

Nazarene Slumber Song

Sleep thee, rest thee, little dark head;
Sleep thee quiet, nor weep nor stir:
The hands of Jesus fashioned thy bed—

Gentle Jesus the Carpenter,
Lord is He of the moon and the sun,
The flowers, the stars, the waves of the sea;

Yet careful He made, my precious one,
A tiny cradle of wood for thee.
Rest thee safe, little head.

Close thee, sleep thee, innocent eyes;
Saith He to me, as He worked in the shed,

Beautiful, tender, sorrowful, wise,
Doves' wings a-flutter about His head;
"Lo, from the wood of the friendly tree

A cradle I make for thy child to rest;
But a tree on a hill shall be rest for

Me,
And the world shall cradle within
My breast."

Sleep thee safe, little eyes.

Teresa Hooley.

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Minty's removes every trace of tartar and film.

Makes the teeth brilliantly white. Sterilizes and hardens the gums.

No dentifrice can do more no matter what it costs.

Use Minty's and Save Money.

Sold Everywhere

Minty's
Triple Action
tooth
paste 25¢
WHY PAY MORE?

Two Fair Young Brides

Correspondence

S. C.—Modern beauty science tells us that upon proper circulation depends our complexion. Proper circulation will help prevent and eradicate tiny wrinkles and sagging muscles. The modern beauty culturist puts away the ugly lines and wrinkles by working up a circulation. You can do this in your home by means of good skin creams and tonics and the clever little "patter" which is used by specialists in one of the largest and finest beauty salons. This flat little "patter" is equipped with a springy tempered, steel handle and is so shaped that you may pat briskly about eyes, nose, mouth and under chin, stimulating tissues to youthful firmness.

R. A.—The horizontal ridges on your finger nails are evidences of the nails having been injured before they appeared above the cuticle. In pushing back the cuticle do you do so gently with the tips of your fingers or with an orange stick wrapped in absorbent cotton? Or do you perhaps use a steel file?

The nail below the skin is very easily harmed and will show the marks caused by injuries when it grows into view. If you will treat them very gently as outlined above, you will find that the ridges will disappear and the nail will become quite smooth once the marks of the old injuries have grown to the finger tip. Never use metal for the purpose of pushing back the cuticle.

E. C.—Not troubled with acne or other skin disease, but the occasional annoying "spot" or pimple which always contrives to arrive at the most inopportune time, and you want to know if there is anything you can do to hasten them on their way. I don't blame you, E. M., for wanting to rid yourself of these in as summary a manner as possible. In the first place, the blood must be in good condition, but for the local treatment I suggest the application of Epsom salts to the spot. Dissolve a little in just enough water to dissolve the salts and apply to the spot. Do this as often as you possibly can and before retiring at night, and you will find that the spot will disappear quite quickly.

A lotion is obtainable which has the effect of making the spot disappear, and it also contains a substance which when the liquid is placed on the spot has the effect of making it almost invisible.

B. H.—The daily warm bath is usually recommended in preference to the cold shower because of its soothing effect on the nerves. Nerves produce the frowns and wrinkles that mar an otherwise beautiful skin. Warm baths are used in the treatment of nervous diseases with excellent results. Cold water is invigorating if one is in perfect health, but if you are tired or sensitive to shock, the warm bath is best.

S. T.—Very often ordinary water is irritating to the delicate eyeball, so a solution of boric acid and warm water applied with the aid of an eye-cup is beneficial to the eye itself. You will find it more pleasant to use than the ordinary water.

A. W.—I am sure that you are not alone in wondering what an astringent is, and what it is supposed to do to the skin. It is a lotion especially prepared to refine the texture of the skin, to reduce large pores and to help the too oily skin. Many women regularly use a mild astringent to preserve the ivory whiteness of their skins and to overcome any redness or splotchiness. There are many fine astringents on the market. I am sending you the names of several of the best obtainable by mail.

I AM NOT superstitious; I have read a heap of books in my time; I am a scholar in my own way. Though turned seventy, I possess an active memory, and legs to correspond. You



MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT II
née Mademoiselle Janine Voisin of Paris, daughter of the famous French "industriel". She has the radiant charm of the true "October blonde" with golden hair, brown eyes, and flawless sun-tanned skin.



On her Florida honeymoon, Mrs. Pinchot discovered the delights of deep sea fishing. A keen sports-woman, she drives a car, plays tennis, rides, swims and dives superbly.



Mrs. Ryan watching the tennis at Nassau. She likes white for sports, tailors for daytime. For evening, exquisitely feminine gowns set off her ethereal beauty.



Pond's famous four preparations for exquisite care of the skin are used by beautiful and distinguished women everywhere.

FAVORITES

IN THE SMARTEST CIRCLES

They keep their blonde beauty fresh and exquisite with simple home care . . .

Glamour surrounds these two fair young brides! Romance attends them!

A sparkling French demoiselle—a ravishingly beautiful American, they recently married into two important families. Mademoiselle Janine Voisin became Mrs. Gifford Pinchot II, and Miss Janet Newbold married the grandson of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan, famous financier.

Mrs. Pinchot is a radiant "October blonde", with bright gold hair, laughing brown eyes and flawless skin, sun-tanned to coppery sheen. Young Mrs. Ryan has wide amber eyes and an exquisite creamy complexion.

Both owe their beautiful skin to the same, sure care.

Mrs. Pinchot speaks as a Frenchwoman. "It is to your clever country that we owe four wonderful ways to guard our loveliness—simply, swiftly, surely. Just the four steps of Pond's Method, faithfully followed, will keep one's skin smooth and fresh and clear."

And lovely Mrs. Ryan who uses Pond's "three times a day for charm," as the old rhyme goes, says "Pond's four preparations are wonderful to keep your skin at its loveliest."

These two beautiful young brides use this method faithfully every day:

TO CLEANSE THE SKIN THOROUGHLY—Pond's Cold Cream. Smooth in with upward, outward strokes several times a day and always after exposure. The pure oils ease dirt up from the depths of the pores.

TO REMOVE CREAM IMMACULately—Pond's Cleansing Tissues. Use two at a time. They are so absorbent, they lift off the dirt.

TO BANISH OILINESS AND TONE—Pond's Skin Freshener and Tonic. Pat briskly on with cotton. It refines the pores, firms the skin.

TO PROTECT AND MAKE POWDER CLING—Pond's Vanishing Cream. Smooth over face and neck. It guards the skin and gives a pearly, translucent finish.

FOR BEDTIME CLEANSING—Apply Cold Cream. Wipe off with Tissues. Leave a little cream on overnight if skin is dry.

You, too, can follow this way. Try Pond's four steps today!

SEND 10¢ FOR POND'S 4 PRODUCTS

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION.
All notices must bear the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGES
McGOWEN, ALLEN - on Tuesday, October 15th, 1929, at Knox Church, Toronto, Ontario, by Rev. Mr. M. J. McDevitt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin K. Allen, of Toronto, Ontario, to the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGowan, of Toronto, Ontario.

DEATHS
On Friday, September 27th, at his residence, 1890 Beach Drive, Winnipeg, John Carson Clark, dearly beloved husband of Lillian Caroline Clark, nee Stanton, formerly of Winnipeg.

The engagement is announced from London of Mr. Anthony Henry Lindsay-Hogg, Baronet of Rotherfield Hall, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Doble, of London, formerly of Montreal. Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-Hogg is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Lindsay-Hogg, and grandson of the first baronet, Sir Lindsay Lindsay-Hogg, whom he succeeded in 1923. The country seat is Haywards Grange, Juncos Brook, Tunbridge Wells. Miss Doble has won considerable fame on the London stage. Her sister, Miss Georgia Doble, married in 1925, Sachverell Sitwell, English poet.

The Hon. D. C. Larkin, Canada's High Commissioner to England, and Mrs. Larkin and Miss Eileen Larkin sailed on Wednesday of this week for New York for England after being the guests in Toronto of Mr. Gerald Larkin for a few weeks.



The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week at Government House, Toronto, for Sir Henry and Lady Thornton, when their guests were, Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, Mr. C. A. Bogert, Mr. R. Home Smith, Mr. A. O. Beardsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pollard, Miss Josephine Brouse, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Major and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mrs. R. A. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. Harris L. Hees, Miss Isabel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Colonel Alexander Fraser.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle and Mr. and Mrs. Bridges-Adams were



VISCOUNTESS HARDINGE AND HER SON AND HEIR
Lord and Lady Hardinge's first-born was recently christened at the picturesque old church at Penhurst, England, and is now the Hon. Henry Nicholas Paul Hardinge. Lady Hardinge is a Canadian and was Miss Margaret Fleming. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming of Wynyard, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, and met Lord Hardinge when he was an A.D.C. on H.E. Lord Willington's staff. His Excellency is the baby's godfather. Lord Hardinge, who was in the 7th Hussars, succeeded to the title on the death of his most popular father in 1924. The late Lord Hardinge was one of the best liked men who ever was in the Rifle Brigade, and commanded the Rifle Depot at Winchester for some time. His sobriquet was "Punch", which was as happy as any most regimental pet names.

guests at Government House, Toronto, on Thursday of last week.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle and Commander Atwood, of London, England, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of Bernard Avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday night of last week.

Mr. W. Herbert Cawthra is returning to Toronto this week end from England and is a passenger in the S.S. *Laurentic* which sailed on October 11. Mrs. Cawthra is in Montreal to meet her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mathews entertained at tea at Ancaster Golf Club last week in honor of Lord and Lady Willington following the laying of the cornerstone of the new McMaster University.

Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, of Toronto, were recently week-end visitors in New York.

The Canadian Minister at Washington and Mrs. Massey entertained at luncheon on Tuesday of last week in honor of the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain. There were twenty-eight guests. The Canadian flag, flown on state occasions, was displayed over the doorway.

The guests were, The Secretary of State and Mrs. Stinson, Miss Isabel MacDonald, the British Ambassador and Lady Howard the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Senator William E. and Mrs. Borah, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Wilbur, Lord Arnold, Senator and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Senator Frederick Hale, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, Sir Robert van Sittart, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Mrs. Bryan Owen, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Castle, jr., Representative Stephen A. Porter, Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Eaton, Mrs. Ruth Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reed, of New York; Canon Johnson, Mr. A. Glazebrook, of Toronto; Mrs. Thomas Jones, Mr. R. L. Craigmiles, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Wong, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Mahoney, Mr. T. A. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Crowther, Mr. Donald Matthews and Miss Rose Rosenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rowley, of Toronto, and Miss Marian Rowley sailed on Friday of last week in the S.S. *Duchess of Bedford* to spend several weeks in England.

One of the most brilliant coming-out dances held in Winnipeg for a number of years took place recently at the Royal Alexandra hotel, when Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Baird entertained in honor of their debutante daughter, Elizabeth, who recently returned from abroad.

Miss Baird received the guests with her parents in the gold drawing room, and wore the gown in which she was presented to Her Majesty at one of this year's Courts, a robe de style of parchment moire, with fitted bodice and daring skirt, which fell gracefully to ankle length in the back. It showed a quaint basque faced with apple green and was caught together in front by a tiny bow of the two colors. Her slippers were of green moire, and she carried a fan of matching ostrich. Mrs. Baird wore a smart gown of black chiffon velvet with a low fitted waistline and godet skirt, finished at one side by flat velvet flowers, narrow panels falling from either shoulder. She carried a sheaf of cream roses.

ing on later to Miss Gunda Mason's coming out dance.

Mr. Anthony Adamson, son of Colonel and Mrs. Agar Adamson, of Toronto, and Port Credit, recently left to resume his studies at the University of London.

Mrs. Crookston was in Toronto last week, guest of Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt of Warren Road.

Mrs. Gordon Phippen, of Toronto, entertained the players at tea and presented prizes on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the Hunt Club. The 18-hole match was a tie between Mrs. Arthur Miles and Mrs. H. Paterson, and each was given a prize. The nine-hole match was won by Mrs. Cowan, of Oshawa. Those present included, Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mrs. Donald Ross, Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Mrs. Norman Bastedo, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. T. H. Wood, Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, Mrs. Arthur Barnard, Mrs. Dwight Turner, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, the Misses Cosby, Miss Helene Fraser, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. R. I. Towers, Mrs. Ralph King, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Miss Lilian Maule, Mrs. Ian McLaren, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. D. K. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Murray, Miss Elsie Michie, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Mrs. Crockett.

Mr. Alfred Beardsmore, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week for Sir Henry and Lady Thornton, who have been at the Royal York, Toronto. Sir Henry and Lady Thornton have returned home.

The following were guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at luncheon on Friday of last week, General Edward J. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins, of the Salvation Army; Canon and Mrs. H. P. Plumtree, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tory, Rev. Stuart Parker, Commissioner and Mrs. William Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Higgins, Major Frank Taylor, Miss Isabel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Colonel and Mrs. Alexander Fraser.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle, who were at the Royal York, Toronto, for a few days, left on Thursday for New York, to be the guests of the former's cousin, Sir Esme Howard, at the Embassy in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, the latter formerly Miss Anna-Mae Hees, of Toronto, are occupying their new residence on Killarney Road, Toronto.

Miss Susan Ross, of Government House, Toronto, will entertain at luncheon on Tuesday, October 22 in honor of Miss Kathleen Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, of Toronto, entertained at a dinner-dance on Friday night of last week at the Embassy Club in honor of Miss Betty Kindersley and Miss Peggy Henderson, who are leaving shortly for their homes in England.

Lady Willson, of South Drive, Rose-dale, Toronto, entertained very delightfully at tea on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of Miss A. C. Franklin, of London, England.

Mrs. C. A. Boone, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday of last week for Miss Eileen Larkin, daughter of Canada's High Commissioner to England.

Mrs. Christopher Baines, of Toronto, and Miss Marguerite Baines entertained at bridge on Monday night of last week for Mrs. Norman Haldenby. Those present included, Mr. and Mrs. Theo Bastedo, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Ladee Drayton, Miss Norah Drayton, Dr. J. R. Henderson and Mr. Jock Harmon.



MISS ELLA MARY NORTHGRAVE
The charming debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Northgrave, of Parkwood Avenue, Toronto.

Facts About Tea series—No. 6.

Tea—and abbot Myoe

Although emperor Saga established the first tea-gardens in Japan in the 9th century, it was not until the abbot Myoe of Togan (a Buddhist Monastery) began to cultivate it in the 12th century, that tea became a national beverage in Japan.

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.

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Hxwaking Shops are displaying an extensive collection of these numerous odd pieces that are of such importance for the completion of the tastefully furnished home—Korean Brass Kettles of exquisite pattern—Indian Carved Teakwood Tables with Inlaid Brass Feet that are exceptionally aggressive, priced from \$21.00 up—Masterfully carved Teakwood Trays for Trays—and Indian Brass Inlaid with gold and silver designs in reserved enamel, the craftsmanship in these pieces is such that they come in many sizes including Trays, Vases, Book Ends, Stools, etc.—there are but a few of the many beautiful articles in the Shop of a thousand delights.

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The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon were last week the guests at dinner, in Windsor, Ontario, of Mrs. William Costello Kennedy, at her residence, Victoria Avenue. The table was done with a cover of Pointe de Venise, Kord roses and violets, and bronze candles. Mrs. Kennedy's other guests included General Armstrong, Mrs. Gordon M. McGregor, Mrs. Everitt Ambery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. King, Captain and Mrs. G. Harold Emery, Mr. E. C. Miesville, Secretary to the Governor-General and Captain Pionnes, A.D.C. His Excellency officially opened the new Collegiate Institute, named after the late Hon. W. C. Kennedy, in Windsor.

Mrs. J. Y. W. Brathwaite, formerly Miss Winifred James, of Regina, is receiving for the first time since her marriage at the home of her husband's mother, 177 Lyndhurst Avenue, Toronto, on Friday afternoon, of this week, October 18, from four-thirty to six-

Garvin's readings include the eccentric Sitwells, a study of Mary Webb, Katharine Mansfield, Virginia Woolf, and the Strange Story of Emily Dickenson.

At mid-day on Saturday, October 12, the marriage was solemnized in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., of Allison Cameron, only daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Macdonell and Lady Macdonell, of Kingston, and Mr. Walter Edmund Gillespie, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gillespie, of Toronto, the Rev. Northcote Burke officiating. The church was decorated with autumn flowers. The bride entered the Cathedral on the arm of her father, as Mr. R. R. F. Harvey, the Cathedral organist, played the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin". The bride wore a robe of ivory panne velvet with the soft, rich folds falling in a train. Her veil of old Limerick lace fell over her face and was caught at each side with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses and lilies-of-the-



MRS. W. H. TUPPER

Whose Autumn wedding was one of the prettiest of society events to take place in Vancouver this season. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morton Hyland, of Vancouver, and the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tupper, also of Vancouver.

—Photo by Artona Studio.

thirty. Mrs. F. Y. W. Brathwaite is receiving with her daughter-in-law, in the tea room Mrs. C. W. Irwin will pour tea and Miss Wilma Tait coffee. Assisting will be Miss Margaret Dolph, Mrs. J. G. K. Strathy, Mrs. George Grierson, Miss Lillian Brathwaite, Miss Doris James, Miss Kathleen Irwin, and Miss Helen Holmes.

Sir William and Lady Clarke, of Ottawa, were distinguished guests at Queen's Convocation, Kingston, and were the guests of Principal R. Bruce Taylor and Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartle E. Bull announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie to Percy Duggan, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Duggan of Brampton. The marriage is to take place on the 26th of October.

Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday afternoon, when Frances McPherson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart B. Playfair, became the bride of George Leslie Jennison, son of Mrs. L. Jennison. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lyon and Mr. Shuttleworth was at the organ. During the signing of the register Mr. Freeman Wright sang. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a becoming frock of ivory satin. Her exquisite lace veil, which had been worn by her grandmother, was caught to her head with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of roses and lily of the valley. Her sister, Miss Helen Playfair, acted as maid of honor, wearing a frock of jadeite satin, with a hat to match. She carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Miss Margaret Playfair, also a sister of the bride, as bridesmaid, wore a similar dress, and carried Talisman roses. Miss Mary Stuart Playfair, another sister of the bride, was a pretty flower girl, in a green smocked frock. She carried a basket of roses. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. J. D. Jennison, and the ushers were Mr. Ernest Godwin, Mr. Cosby Lamont, Mr. Ronald Bertram and Mr. Stephen Bradley of New York, cousin of the bride. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Rosedale Road, where the bridal party received the guests. Mrs. Playfair, mother of the bride, wore a gown of green chiffon velvet, with a hat to match, and a fox fur. Mrs. Jennison, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in dahlia velvet, with hat to match, and wore a fox fur. Later the bride and bridegroom left on a motor trip, the bride wearing a dark green ensemble, with a hat to match, and fox furs. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Jennison will reside in Toronto.

Mrs. John Garvine (Katherine Halo) of Toronto is giving a series of Monday afternoon readings, beginning on October 21, at the Heliconian Club, which should be of great interest to all who care for modern literature. Mrs.

valley tied with white streamers. The bridesmaid, Miss Edith Carruthers, of Kingston, wore a gown of white crepe roman with drapery of blue velvet, a blue velvet coat and hat, and blue shoes. She carried pink roses. Capt. Stuart Bate, R. C. D., acted as best man. Lady Macdonell was gowned in black lace over white satin and wore a black velvet hat and a corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Gillespie, of Toronto, mother of the bridegroom, was in a gown of lace and georgette and a small hat. As the bridegroom is an ex-cadet and an officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons stationed at St. John's, Quebec, the officers of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery arranged that the wedding should have a distinctly military touch. At the entrance steps to the Cathedral the bride and bridegroom entered instead of a motor, an old-fashioned phaeton drawn by six of the horses of the R.C.H.A., which conveyed them to the Chateau Belvidere, where the wedding breakfast for the bridal party was held. The bride and bridegroom left later for their wedding trip, the former wearing a costume of beige covert cloth, a brown hat of French felt, stone marten fur and shoes of brown. Only the families of the bride and bridegroom were present, all of them from out-of-town, and included Mr. and Mrs. W. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Miss Marie Macdonell, General Macdonell, Mr. Greig, of Toronto, Mrs. T. E. Merrett, Mrs. F. S. Mathewson, Col. Wallis, Major and Mrs. Wallis, Col. Cameron, and Mrs. H. E. McDermot, all of Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. Warren Darling, of Toronto, have sent out invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Evelyn, to Mr. Hugh Bogart Tarbox on Saturday, Nov. 2, at half-past 2, at St. Andrew's Church, King Street West, and afterwards at 7 Maple Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gibbons of Roxborough Street East, Toronto, will entertain at an At Home on Friday, November 8, at nine o'clock, at the Royal York Hotel, in honor of their very charming debutante daughter, Miss Kathleen Gibbons. Miss Gibbons is one of the young Canadians presented to Her Majesty Queen Mary, at one of the May Courts.

Mrs. Arthur C. Grant's debutante tea for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Grant, will be at Casa Loma, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon, November 16.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Sales and Mrs. Gregory Kew, Mrs. R. S. Muliken, Miss Grace E. Falconer and Mr. and Mrs. Bryce R. Muir were at the Ford Dearborn airport on Saturday morning to witness the start of the flights. They flew back to the Walker airport in one of the big Ford planes, after which, Mrs. Muir entertained them at luncheon at her home in Kildare Road, Walkerville.



AQUAMARINE JEWELLERY

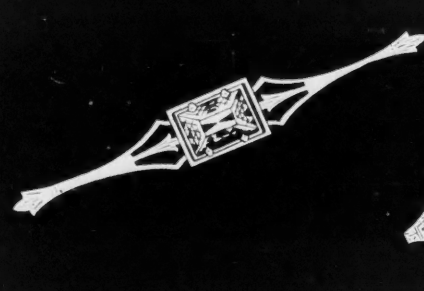
is on a wave of popularity. Its cool blue green depths catch a thousand coquettish lights that are reflected in 18K white gold settings.

Seven tiny diamonds flicker in the setting of this uniquely cut aquamarine pendant. The 18K white gold chain is thread fine. At \$275.

The fine bar pin centres an oval cut aquamarine, a tiny 18K white gold rose on either side. The pin has a safety clasp. At \$35.

The long, oval cut stone is in a slightly raised setting finely chased on either side. A finger ring of beauty. At \$65.

This square cut aquamarine clasps two diamonds in its chased setting. The high ring setting admits light. At \$100.



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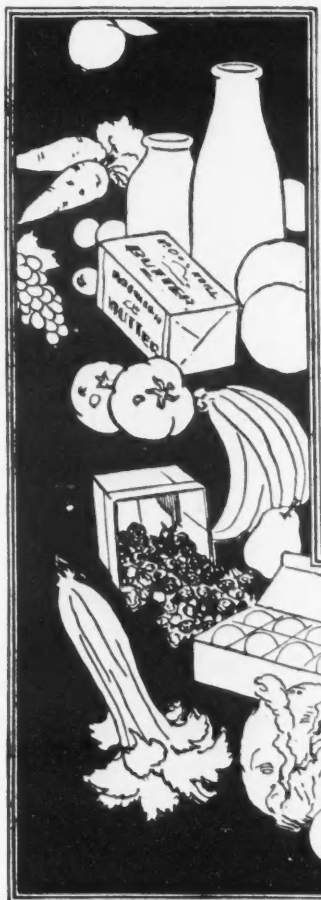
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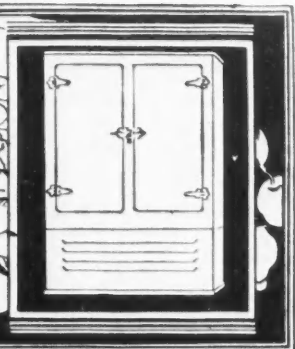
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This offer of ROGER & GALLET'S most favored toilet articles at \$1 is a practical expression of the determination of this famous Parisian house to make their creations comfortably available to all who appreciate fine fragrance. Their perfumes, in the new \$1 size, are now available in:

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Also in FACE POWDER, ROUGE, BATH TABLETS, TALC, AFTERBATH POWDER.

All of Roger & Gallet Articles are of course obtainable, as heretofore, in larger sizes from \$1.50 to \$10.

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Parfumeurs—Paris
IN CANADA OF EMILE MERLOT
751 Victoria Square
MONTREAL



Admiral Denison and Mrs. Denison sailed for England on Monday of this week after spending the summer at their place in Muskoka.

Mrs. George Dickson, of Elm Avenue, Toronto, and Miss Alice Cummings, of Hamilton, left on Tuesday of this week to spend several weeks in Atlantic City.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of Ottawa, has been with her sisters, Miss Bessie MacMurchy and Lady Willson at 123 South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, over the week end.

Miss Olive Thornton, of Montreal, entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday afternoon of last week in honor of Miss Peggy MacKenzie, a debutante of the season. The tea table done with pink roses and tall ivory tapers was presided over by Miss Charlotte MacFarlane and Miss Graham Henderson.

The tea was served by Miss Harriet Craig and Miss Clara Ward Davis; and those assisting in the tea room were

Miss Peggy Newman, Miss Constance Mussell, Miss Isobel MacFarlane, Miss Meredith Ross, and Miss Kathleen Evans, all debutantes. The reception room was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and ferns.

Mrs. G. A. Winters, of Montreal, will entertain at a tea on November 1, in honor of her daughter, Miss Olga Winters, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Lady Cashin of St. John's, Newfoundland, is in Montreal, guest at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Lady Bailie, of Toronto, is visiting in Montreal, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Donald F. Benson.

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Standard
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for
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Refreshes
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MANY
FLOWERS
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For Home Owner
and Builder Alike!

"KLEEN-EZE" WINDOWS

offer refinements of comfort and convenience to the owner—and to builders, sales representatives will high recommend to those who seek the ideally appointed home.



KLEEN-EZE Windows General in all sections of the country. In the KLEEN-EZE Windows, it keeps in with all times in full contact with the frame, and makes possible the following refinements: Improvements:

1. Tight and smooth sashes can be opened for cleaning, but without pressure on the sash or frame.
2. To make sashes smooth, the sashes are equipped with a special device to keep them from rattling.
3. It automatically adjusts itself in expansion or contraction caused by climatic changes.
4. Dust and rain is positively kept out because the sashes are sealed with a special device on sashes on sides. All work done from INSIDE the house.
5. Brushed forever to the dark, and to life and look, attending upon the use of outside lath, does on sashes on sides. All work done from INSIDE the house.

And this royal remedy new window is within the reach of everyone. The "KLEEN-EZE" costs approximately \$5.00 less to install than the ordinary Sash-Weighted and Weather-Stripped window.

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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Some Don'ts Designed to Help Builders

DON'T ask for more than you have money to pay for.

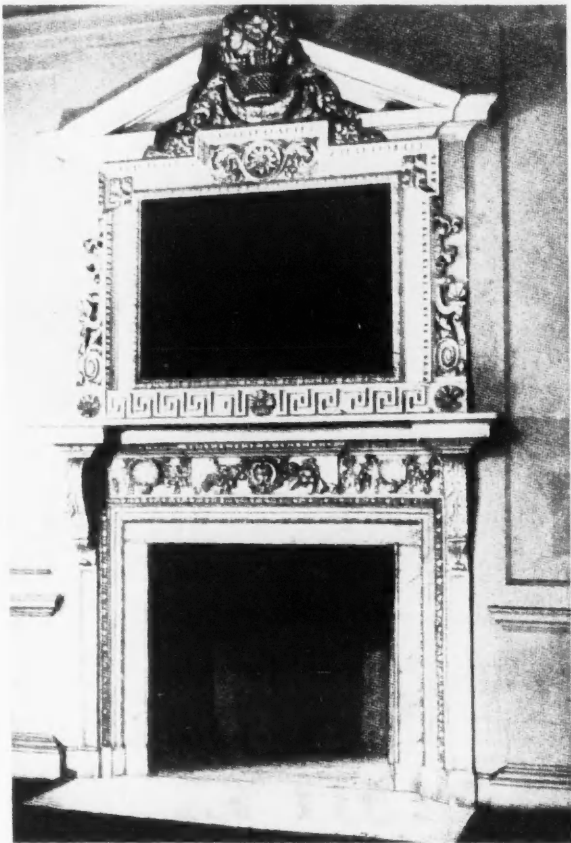
Don't pay the price of good materials unless you get them.

Don't invest your savings in a gingerbread mansion if you do not have more than enough for a well built modest home.

Don't expect a tight floor if the boards are laid the least bit damp.

Don't let the contractor bring his finish millwork into the building until you or your architect have given written permission.

Don't try to get along with guess work where you need expert advice.



A TWO-STORYED CHIMNEYPIECE, CIRCA 1730.

Garden Clean-Ups

Don't borrow money without looking for a bargain. Money is a commodity like anything else.

Don't build a bigger house than you can pay back.

Don't use materials that have not been proven.

Don't overlook the middle class of materials if you wish to economize.

Don't spend money on luxurious finish and equipments at the expense of sound construction.

Don't use weak knotty beams to save money for quarter sawed flooring.

Don't expect to build your home within a definite sum without adjusting your requirements.

Don't fix your requirements unless you are prepared to supply the money to purchase them.

Don't order "extras" unless you expect to pay for them.

Don't expect to avoid "extras" if your plans and specifications are not complete before you start.

Don't change your mind about what you want after the house is half built. Take time before the building operations start to do your mind changing.

Don't assume that the lowest bidder is the most satisfactory or even the cheapest in the long run.

Don't employ a contractor unless you know what he will give you and are prepared to accept it.

Don't forget the holes and gaps left in your building contract will be filled in with extra expense and probably grief.

Don't try to save a few bags of cement at the expense of the soundness of your walls.

Don't rest one beam end on masonry and the other on wood.

Don't expect your roof to be leak proof unless it is covered with material that has been proven.

Don't expect your house to stand up unless it has the right kind of footings under it.

Don't fail to provide extra money for depreciation unless you have the studs, joists, and rafters well braced.

Don't be surprised at cracked plaster if you have not braced the walls properly and had the lathing done in an approved manner.

Don't expect cabinet work from a wood butcher.

Don't plaster in the plumbing or heating system before they are tested.

Don't try to substitute anything for good linseed oil, turpentine, white lead, and zinc oxide in paint.

Don't try to dope up the ready mixed paint.

too great to take chances with. The only safe way of disposing of them is to get them dry and then add them to a healthy bonfire. While you're about this, you might as well throw in odds-and-ends of dead branches, debris from pruning and a few papers to help along the combustion. If there should chance to be stems or roots of Poison Ivy in the collection, beware of inhaling the smoke.

But don't burn the fallen leaves from the trees. These are valuable as mulching material or for conversion into compost. For the former purpose, the heavier, more slow-rotting kinds are best, like those from Oaks and Hickories. Maple leaves and others of thin texture mat down too readily to be good for winter mulching, but by the same token they are grand additions to a compost heap or to soil which needs fresh humus-making material dug into it in the autumn.

Lamps

ACCESSORIES always have been the weather vanes of fashion, in clothes and in decorative styles. Lamps, for example, are at the moment clearly indicative of the way the wind is blowing. Shades are comparatively unimportant; they must be well shaped and proportioned and translucent, but they are for the most part undecorated silk, paper, or parchment. At the most they repeat in self color some motif which appears in the base. That is the important part of the lamp. It may be a rare Chinese, Italian, or French vase, or it may be one of the lovely new vases, made for lamp bases, that are coming over from Europe. Many of these are, of course, made in quantities in the potteries and glass factories, but many of them are signed pieces, one of a kind. Lovely spheres and globes of crystal, etched and moulded glass, pottery that is notable for its form, its glaze, or its design and color, rich metal with fascinatingly intricate inlays—most of them are products of craftsmen who are establishing a period in design.

The Green Wall

IN SPITE of the fact that in the past two years room after room has been painted or papered green, and in spite of the fact that the use of green walls is criticized, as is the use of cream walls, because they can be handled rather easily by the inexperienced—in spite of these facts, one of the best and most used wall colors is green. The subtle decorator, however chooses a green which, although still possessing that harmonious quality so essential in a background color, has a little individuality in the way of a slight deviation toward blue or yellow, or gray that makes it seem different and new. As a matter of fact, a blue-green or a yellow-green is much more interesting in combination with other colors than



A MODERN BUREAU AGAINST A MODERN WALL. An ensemble from Liberty's showing a severe dressing-table and chair in oak which provide an effective contrast to the piscatorial mural décor. The trinket set is in glazed pottery, of which the candlesticks also are made.



"Wish I'd known of Ovaltine before"

A Glorious night of restful Sleep

SLEEP induced by drugs or sedatives is neither natural nor refreshing. Ovaltine is the recognized best "night-cap" all the world over, because it ensures sound, refreshing sleep in a perfectly natural way.

Ovaltine induces sleep by soothing and calming the frayed nerves—the principal cause of sleeplessness. Of equal importance is the fact that, while you sleep, the food elements so richly supplied by Ovaltine are busily restoring and rebuilding the nerves and creating new stores of energy. You wake refreshed and invigorated—with strength and vitality to carry you right through the day.

Ovaltine is no haphazard mixture of its several ingredients, but is manufactured by an exclusive scientific process. Ovaltine retains, unimpaired, all the essential elements of its valuable ingredients—ripe barley malt, fresh eggs and creamy milk from England's richest pastures. Every particle of Ovaltine is easily digested and assimilated.

Enjoy a glorious night's rest every night by drinking delicious Ovaltine before retiring. You will prove—as many thousands have done—that Ovaltine is Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer.

Ovaltine is made in England. Sold at 50c, 75c, \$1.25 and special \$4.50 family size. The larger tins are more economical to purchase. Ovaltine is excellent for children as well as for grown-ups. Make it the family year 'round beverage—for health.

OVALTINE

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OVALTINE RUSKS

more appetising, easily digested and much more nourishing than ordinary rusks or biscuits. Made from finest Canadian wheaten flour.

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from the land that produces the finest in the world!

Only the choicest of Mesopotamia's dates go into our 20-oz. and 10-oz. package Stoneless Dates—the finest dates we know. All specially selected in our own factory for quality and flavor, and cleaned, stoned, and packed in waxed coverings so that their full lusciousness is preserved unimpaired till they reach you.

Dates that every member of the family will appreciate. Delicious for immediate eating and for cooking. At all leading grocers.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

On every package there is a coupon that will help you obtain a genuine Rogers Silverplated Tea or Bouillon Spoon.

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The Children's Hair
Your child will have lovely, healthy hair if you use Evan Williams Shampoos regularly.

•Buy "Camomile" for fair hair, "Graduated" for brown or black hair.

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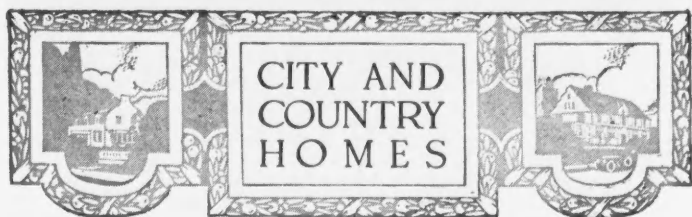
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Erigeron Speciosus
one of the most useful perennials,
for the border and cutting

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Brilliantly colored
Decorative
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"To Hang Up Things"
3 Sizes 6 Colors
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one that steers a middle course. Blue-greens are good with henna, apricot, and mauve, while yellow-greens are complementary to all tans, browns, oranges, and yellow-pinks.

For Hangings

FADELESS linens are popular; and these are made in the most subtle shades, and are durable, often improving in texture after washing. There are many points to remember when choosing curtains and loose covers for the home. Surface has to be taken into consideration, for the

the "drawing." The most intricate, lace-like effects result, but being in one solid piece of linen each mat or handkerchief is exceptionally strong. The colour is "natural," as unbleached linen is used. And the sets come both in "the round"—with table centre, plate mats, and glass mats, and in the newer "oblong," with a centre runner and twelve or twenty-four mats, each one of which is large enough to take plate, bread-and-butter plate, glass, and cutlery. This oblong design, was originally, I believe, evolved for the refectory table, which it suits much better than seal-



A WALNUT AND GILT MIRROR. CIRCA 1730.

homespun, hand-woven materials will not look well with every kind of furniture. Though this fabric is at its best in the cottage, and with a certain style of heavy oak, it is out of place in a delicately painted boudoir, or with highly-polished mahogany furniture. Furniture and the fabrics should be the same—either both dull or both glossy.

It is only by studying one's room from every possible angle that harmony can be found as a whole; all tastes are satisfied. There are even printed linens with scenes and interesting stories depicted on them for those who like this style of curtain. These are sometimes seen in a man's den—especially if he happens to be fond of the country and lives in town, for they can create an atmosphere that is distinctly rural.

For the Luncheon Table

SICILIAN work is a very elaborate kind of drawn work and embroidery combined, the embroidery being done with the threads pulled out in

Early October in the Garden

WITH the reasonable expectation that the weeks to come will provide at least a normal amount of rain, there is still time to reseed or even entirely remake a lawn that needs such attention. The conditions of temperature prevailing now are favorable to the germination and growth of grass seed and with a fair amount of moisture will result in a start for the new turf which will be appreciated next spring.

From now on until freezing weather there will be plenty of work to do in the way of replanting and generally preparing the garden and grounds for winter. Prominent among these activities is the digging of the *Gladiolus* bulbs, letting them dry in the sun for a few hours, and then storing them in



A back view of the Paul Storr urn showing the crest.
—By courtesy of Ryrie-Burks, Toronto.

a cool part of the cellar after their tops have been cut off. Later on, at your convenience, the old withered bulbs and stems should be detached.

And during this month—the earlier the better—Narcissus bulbs and the group of smaller ones which includes Muscari, Scilla and Galanthus ought to be planted. Don't expect them, though, to do their best in any old place you happen to put them, for they appreciate good soil and drainage as much as any other type of plant. A reasonable amount of summer shade won't hurt them, but they like sun at flowering time.

Early October, too, is not too soon to start the collecting of those wild-flowers on which you have had your eye ever since they began to blossom. All of them should make at least a normal display next season if they are dug now with a reasonable amount of care and re-planted properly in sites and under suitable soil conditions.

Seaweed as a Manure

SEAWEED has been known and used as a manure from very early times. It is still used in Europe more than with us, because here the cost of handling it is generally too great.

It has the advantage of not bringing in weed seeds, and it acts the first season as a fertilizer, since it decomposes quickly. On the other hand, it is not perfectly balanced, and bone meal or other phosphates should be used with it.

It is spread on the land before ploughing and is ploughed in. It is generally allowed to leach in piles before hauling, because, though it loses nitrogen in this way, if unleached its salt is bad for certain crops. This quality may be avoided, however, by using it in the fall or winter.

It makes a good top dressing for lawn or garden if put on thinly.

The best kinds of seaweed in New England for manure are the Irish moss, dulce, flat-stalked and round-stalked rockweed, and the kelps.

Seaweed may also be composed by piling it in layers with lime between or with stable manure. The pile should be turned at intervals, and used when thoroughly rotted. It should be covered with moist soil to prevent the escape of ammonia.


For those who live on the seashore this may prove a substitute for manure.

First in
FLAVOUR QUALITY
AND AROMA!

Chase & Sanborn's
SEAL BRAND COFFEE

In two, one and half-pound cans—whole, ground or fine ground for percolator use.

NO OTHER LIKE IT!



Perrier has the property of keeping its own natural gas:—it is naturally sparkling. That is why Perrier is admitted to be without peer among table waters. Try Perrier with whisky, white wine or fruit juice, and note the difference.

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters
No artificial gas.

Sold at Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, Soda Fountains, and in the better grocery stores.

Heidt & Chertan Inc. Importers—Montreal

Executors' Sale of valuable summer residential property

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned solicitors for the executors of the estate of R. E. A. Land, deceased, up to the 1st day of November, 1929 at the hour of 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of the following lands and premises: Part of Lot 24 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury in the County of York having a frontage on Lake Simcoe of 163 Feet more or less and a frontage on the travelled road of 151 feet more or less by a depth from Lake Simcoe of 538 feet more or less. Upon the premises are erected a dwelling, ice-house and garage, electric pump and plumbing. The property is situated near Roche's Point on Lake Simcoe. Tenders must be in accordance with the Conditions of Sale which may be inspected at the office of the undersigned solicitors and will be subject to a reserve price. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

DATED at Hamilton the 24th day of September, 1929.

LAZIER & LAZIER,
28 James St. S., Hamilton.

Solicitors for the Executors.



A Colourful, Timeproof, Fireproof Roof that is Distinctive

THE rich red tint of the Fall-touched maple leaf, the soft greys of the evening, the loveliness of heather . . . you may select such shades at will when you choose Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles.

The skill and artistry which J-M have perfected over the course of 50 years gives you a roof with character entirely its own . . . rendered in J-M Asbestos, the "magic mineral" which means freedom from roof repairs; no danger of Fire.

A source of pleasure . . . and economy

Whether you are roofing a new house or re-roofing your present home, there is every reason to choose a J-M Asbestos Roof. J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles for a permanent roof of beauty to last for many generations. J-M Flexstone Roofs for those who want a durable roof in primary slate colours, red or green blends, at a more moderate price. With either of these, roofing expense is forever banished.

Cut down your fuel bill



Keep your house warmer. Save fuel. Cover your furnace and furnace pipes with J-M Improved Asbestocel. It pays for itself in one heating season as a rule.

Make your brakes safe



Every day police inspection becomes more strict. Avoid trouble. Have your brakes relined with J-M Asbestos Brake Lining. Grinds harder and easier. Lasts longer.

Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited

Master of Asbestos

Asbestos Mines & Factory: Asbestos, Que.
Sales Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



JOHNS-MANVILLE
Rigid Asbestos Shingles



Tender Gums an unnecessary nuisance!

If your toothbrush "shows pink" turn to Ipana and massage

THE greatest enemy of the gums, dentists will tell you, is our modern diet of soft and savory foods.

Back in the days when the human diet was coarser, gum troubles bothered few. Vigorous chewing encouraged a good circulation, made the gums hard and healthy. But in these days of soft food, our gums have become flabby and tender. They bleed easily. They invite disease and infection.

Naturally, you can't change your diet. But you can counteract the damage soft foods do to your gums. Massage your gums. Massage stirs the circulation, builds up the gums to firm and rosy health.

How Ipana improves the effects of massage

Better still, massage your gums with Ipana Tooth Paste. After the regular cleaning of your teeth with Ipana, simply squeeze out some more Ipana and gently brush your gums.

For Ipana's special virtue in massage is in its content of zitalol—a healing hemostatic widely used by dental specialists. And it is this zitalol content that enables Ipana to enlarge the effect of massage.

Make a full-tube trial of Ipana

The coupon offers you a ten-day tube of Ipana. But time is a factor in restoring the gums to health. So the better plan is to get a full-sized tube of Ipana from your druggist.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE
MADE IN CANADA

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1239 Denoit St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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after the fashion show---

Reductions in Model Fur Coats



A Jummy model in Black Caracul
Specially priced at
\$495
Silver Fox 2-skin
Semi-Size 38-40

Here is an unusual opportunity to secure an original model fur coat at an amazingly low price. These coats, imported originally to guide our own designers, rather than to command profit, have appeared in our Fashion Show, and are now being cleared at greatly reduced prices.

An Oyster Grey Russian Caracul model has the new moulded line, and three-skin collar and cuffs of dyed White Fox. **Originally \$1975 \$1625**
Size 38

Black Broadtail is cut with the fitted silhouette, the skirt flared at the sides. The butterfly collar of Jap Mink extends its line down the front of the coat, and the cuffs are also of Jap Mink. **Originally \$2100 \$1875**
Size 18

The double-furred collar and luxurious cuffs of Stone Marten provide contrast with the Gazelle-coloured Caracul of a striking model. **Originally \$2750 \$1975**
Size 38

A slender model in Baby Lamb is finished with shawl collar and large cuffs of Silver Fox. **Originally \$1250 \$700**
Size 38

Fairweather's

88 YONGE STREET TORONTO



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sproatt are again in Toronto from Glenwood, their farm near Port Hope.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross, and Mrs. Ross entertained at luncheon on Sunday for Gen. Edward J. Higgins, C.B.E., Mrs. Higgins and the members of their family.

Mrs. Edward Harris Clarke, who recently motored to Kingston to be the

Salvation Army, and Mrs. Higgins. The grey drawing room was most attractively decorated with flowers and ferns, and Mrs. Ross was very charming in her smartly becoming gown of platinum grey lace and grey suede shoes, pearls for ornament and a bandeau of grey about her head. Mrs. Higgins was in uniform as was the General, and Colonel Alexander Fraser was in attendance. The other aides were Colonel Rhoades, Captain Robert-



Mrs. Frederick Erie Ackley, a September bride, pictured here on her wedding day, formerly was Miss Marcia Helen Robertson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Robertson, Winnipeg. Her attendants are: Left to right, Misses Lorraine Code, Margaret Winks and Marion McMillan, all of Winnipeg. Mrs. Ackley will reside in Schenectady, New York.

guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Carmichael, was the guest for a few days of Mrs. Norman G. Heyd, 6 Roxborough Drive, Toronto, en route to her home in Detroit.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at a very interesting reception and tea at Government House, Toronto, on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of General E. J. Higgins, C.B.E., of the

son and Lieutenants Mullan and Landon. Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, smart in black and gold, assisted Mrs. Ross in hospitable care of the guests, and Miss Isobel Ross in beige georgette and lace, Miss Susan in fawn georgette and green slippers, Miss Helene Fraser in a smart costume in a lovely shade of red, Miss Sheila Fraser in green, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Charlotte Towers and Miss Stephanie Bastedo, were charming and attentive assistants in the handsome ballroom where tea was served. Those present included, General and Mrs. Draper, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Bessie MacMurchy, Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. T. D. DeKray, Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Lieut. Col. Morris, Miss Grace Ellen Morris, the bride of this week, Mrs. W. Vernon California, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mrs. Frank Mackleon, Dr. and Mrs. T. Ekins, Rev. Dr. T. D. McKerrill, Mrs. McKerrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Hon. W. H. Price and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Major and Mrs. B. S. Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kingsmill, Mrs. G. Richardson, Rev. Canon Woodcock, Mrs. Woodcock, Messrs. Edward and Vernon Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Canon and Mrs. Brain, Mrs. George Heintzman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gwynn, Mrs. George Henry, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Attwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leishman, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Young, Colonel and Mrs. Whitley, Rev. J. A. Mustard, Mrs. Mustard.

The Annual At Home of The Misses, sauga Horse will be held in the Royal York Hotel on Friday, the 7th of February.

Mrs. Welland D. Woodruff and her son, Master Welland, of Devaux Hall, St. Catharines, who have been spending the summer in England, have returned home, accompanied by Mrs. Woodruff's niece, Miss Jean Layborne, Broadstair, Kent, England.

Mr. Henry H. Mason, of Toronto, entertained at a very successful dance at the Toronto Hunt Club on Thursday night of last week in honor of his debutante daughter, Miss Gunda Mason, and was assisted in receiving by his sister, Miss Mason, who was very smart in black panne velvet with brilliant, gold slippers and for jewels a necklace of pearls. The pretty debutante was charming in a Paris confection of oyster white chiffon in the latest mode, with brocade slippers in oyster tone, a pearl necklace and carried her father's gift, a bouquet of red roses. Supper was served at small tables and favors were given to each guest. An orchestra provided delightful music for the many tireless dancers and the whole evening was very greatly enjoyed. Those present included, Miss Marjorie Mason, niece of the host of the evening, Miss Mary Wilson, of England, who was in golden taffeta, Miss Annie Osler, Miss Dorothy Grant, Miss Ella Northgrave, Miss Mary Tudhope, Miss Jean McPherson, Miss Elizabeth Palmer, Miss Jane Warren, Miss Charlotte Macklem, Miss Evelyn McAlpine, Miss Katharine Clarke, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Miss Kitty Morden, Miss Isobel Gordon, Miss Anne Bastedo, Miss Nancy McDougald, Miss Betty King Smith, Miss Evelyn Alban, Miss Daphne Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Marani, Miss Betty Broughall, Miss Christine Keith, Miss Betty Baldwin, Miss Kathleen Gibbons, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Miss Katharine Scott, Miss Eleanor Montgomery, Miss Euphemia Walker, Miss Sheila Lee, Miss Betty Rutherford, Miss Patricia Watson, the Misses Playfair, Miss Frances Gurney, Miss Marion Coulson, Miss Mary Littlejohn, Miss Stephanie Bastedo, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Miss Frances Wood, Miss Isobel Gordon, Miss Helen Staunton, Miss Jean Nudge, the Misses Cagell Hopkins.

Mrs. W. S. Morden, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week in honor of her daughter, Miss Kitty Morden, before Mr. Henry Mason's dance on Thursday night of last week.

Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, of Devon House.

Mrs. Bowen and her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Bowen, of Buxton, Derbyshire, arrived in Toronto last week and are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Edmund Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg return to Toronto this week end from England after the summer spent abroad. They are passengers in the S. S. Laurentic.

Miss Mary Ruddy is again in Canada from England and is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy.

Bridge Chairs

Arriving from England, just at the beginning of the bridge season, these chairs of the best English periods are particularly charming. Being of light construction, each with a comfortable upholstered seat, they are all that can be desired in the way of a bridge or occasional chair.

Priced from **\$28.50**

DESIGNS TO OUT-OF-TOWN ENQUIRIES

The Thornton-Smith Company Limited
342 Yonge St. Toronto



EXCLUSIVE INDOOR WEAR for MY LADY

Situated at
N.E. Cor. BLOOR & BAY
Suite 212
TORONTO
Randolph 6697

Miss Josephine Brouse is again in Toronto from England and is at the Windsor Arms.

The Hon. William Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, of Midland, are giving a "coming out" dance for their daughter, Miss Mary Finlayson, on November 19, at the Toronto Hunt Club. Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson have taken Dr. J. S. Graham's house on St. Clair Avenue for the winter.

Mrs. W. S. Macdonald, of Montreal, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Philip Kelly, in Toronto.

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MRS. GORDON PATERSON
A recent Winnipeg wedding was that of Miss Rae Baldwin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baldwin. The bridegroom, Mr. Gordon Paterson, C.A., is the eldest son of Mrs. C. G. Paterson of Winnipeg, and the late Rev. C. G. Paterson, D.D.
—Photo by Gauvin-Gontsel

Love, laughter, happiness
and achievement
go with

GOOD HEALTH

THERE is one thing you could add to your home which would be worth its weight in gold to everyone: children, grown-ups, older folk . . .

. . . and that thing is a *Vitalarium* . . . a conservatory made with *Vita Glass* to let the healthful ultra-violet rays through perfectly.

Who knows, it might mean years of additional life to you! And certainly you could bring no greater boon to an ailing or delicate person.

You obligate yourself in no way by asking for further information on this important subject. Address our Toronto Office, "Vitalarium, Dept. B."

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A DESIGN which is at once striking and full of exquisite charm, it has now been reproduced in its entirety by gracious permission of Her Majesty, for the Canadian Markets. Each piece bears the imprint of the Imperial Crown and Her Majesty's name, and by its intimate charm it should find a resting place in the homes of all lovers of China of merit. On sale at most good stores throughout Canada.



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The Onlooker in London

(Continued from page 18)

100,000 (in Scotland it is 141), as compared with 107 in Greece, 101 in Norway, 81 in Italy, 73 in France, 58 in Germany, and only 36 in Belgium. In the United States the proportion is 49, and in India 150, South Africa 109, Australia 58, and Canada 49. The report remarks on the highly developed state of social services in Britain as compared with most other countries.

with not only the theoretical ideal, but with the practical work of more than three-fourths of the world's masonry. The author of the book is Sir Alfred Robbins, Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England and for more than sixteen years (the longest period on record) president of the Board of General Purposes—the central administrative body of English Freemasonry. As the directly accredited representative of the Grand Master (H.R.H. the

Prince of Wales), he is in close touch with the endeavours of the Independent Grand Lodges of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. All this gives him an exceptional advantage in dealing with the origin and development of English-speaking Masonry overseas, and especially of the caste system under 49 Sovereign Grand Lodges of the United States. Several chapters are devoted to this theme, which for the first time has been explored and explained by a skilled and impartial external observer. That which to the Freemason is sacred ground Sir Alfred Robbins does not in any way touch; but he explains how the Craft, from the operative days of the great cathedral builders, has developed into the most world-spread of social organizations.

ISLANDS OF ROMANCE

What a vista of delightful recollections the very name West Indies opens up. From early youth we have read of them, on the pages of Treasure Island, on the pages of history. Here Britain made her first great bid for Empire. Here Drake and Hawkins and the Buccaneers Morgan humbled the pride of haughty Spain.

Canada is now linked with these lovely islands by direct steamship service maintained by a palatial fleet of yacht-like tropic travel vessels.

Two services are maintained. The Eastern Group Service embraces coral Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada and Georgetown, British Guiana.

The Western Group Service sails to Bermuda, The Bahamas, Kingston, Jamaica, where connection is made for Belize, British Honduras.

Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian National rail or steamship agent.



MRS. HERBERT SMITH

Who before her recent marriage was Jean, daughter of Mr. Robert Andrew Bonnar, K.C., and Mrs. Bonnar, of Winnipeg.

and the important work done in the care of the blind. It is stated that the employment of blind workers is the great problem, and two out of every three are declared to be unemployable. In England, basket work, knitting, brush and mat making, boot repairing and piano tuning are the chief occupations. In Denmark textile work has been successfully taken up by blind girls, who have been taught to produce curtains, dress materials, etc., of a quality equal to that of weavers with normal sight. This has also been tried in one or two places in England. In Germany blind women are trained as masseuses and telephone operators, and fourteen are practising lawyers, thirteen clergymen, twenty-four school teachers and two are doctors.

Duke of Connaught) he has visited, within the past five years, many Grand Lodges of the United States, and the Grand Orients of Brazil, Ar-

Pets From the Rhine

THE Rhine troops' pets have gone into quarantine in England. All animals must go into quarantine for six months on their arrival home, and plans for receiving and handling them have been worked out by the War Office and the R.S.P.C.A., which do it with some of the dogs brought home from France by troops after the war. About 200 dogs and cats arrived in batches of a score at a time every few days. The animals were conveyed—each in a separate crate—in an R.S.P.C.A. lorry to quarantine kennels at Exbridge. It is estimated that each animal will cost from £10 to £12 to keep during the period of quarantine, and at the suggestion of the War Office, N.C.O.s, and men will be required to pay £2 and officers £8 towards the maintenance of their pets. Officers and men wishing to bring home dogs and cats have had to make formal applications to London, and a separate license has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture for each animal. This and the expense of quarantine have made some of the men reluctantly decide not to bring their pets home, and the R. S. P. C. A. has arranged to have all such animals painlessly destroyed without cost to their owners. The fact recalls an amusing story of the War. Five million men from France brought home, so far as was officially known, about 800 animals. How many more they smuggled in was never known. So much so that the colonel of a famous county regiment paraded his men at the French port of embarkation, and said, "Now, look here, my men, out with the animals you've got smuggled under your tunics or in your bosoms or in your packs. It'll go hard with any man found trying to smuggle an animal across after this warning." The immediate result of the warning was a scene resembling a dog show. "By gad," roared the colonel, "I thought I had been commanding men but I've been commanding a d—menagerie!"

A Book on Freemasonry

IT WILL interest Freemasons to learn that in the autumn there will be published an authoritative new book about the Craft. It will have the title "English-speaking Freemasonry," and it will be the first attempt to deal from the inside

Buy Jacob's Famous Biscuits in the new Protective Package

Made by Jacob's in Dublin, Ireland, Cream Crackers, Butter Puffs, Wave Crest, kept oven-fresh in the new three-fold protective package. Deliciously browned as if baked in sunshine, the choice of discerning British hostesses since 1885, now here to grace Canadian tables.



Britain's Best Biscuits obtainable at the new, attractively low price.

JACOB'S
CREAM CRACKERS, BUTTER
PUFFS, WAVE CREST

Trade enquiries to
W. G. M. Shepherd & Co. Ltd., Montreal

In the new
protective
package at the
new low price.

You Look Young and Feel Young After a Hiscott Facial Treatment

These treatments consist of massage, violet ray, creams, remedies, etc. They smooth out lines and wrinkles, fill up hollows and rejuvenate muscles, giving a youthful and glowing look and feeling. Price \$2.25 per treatment; 6 for \$12.

Superfluous Hair
Permanently Removed.

Particulars on Request

Write for Booklet "X" FREE

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD.
614 College St., Toronto

Try this ... for Sunday's Breakfast!

Clark's Pork & Beans en casserole. Slice Clark's Veal Ham & Tongue Paté (it's cheaper than bacon) over the beans and brown for a few minutes in oven. Serve sizzling hot. It is an excellent, nutritious and most economical dish.

Ask your dealer for "Clark's"

Let the "Clark" Kitchens help you

Bottle-Fed BABIES

—almost invariably thrive on Eagle Brand Milk which is pure milk from selected herds. It has been used continuously since

1857.

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Please send me free your Baby Welfare Book and Baby Record Book.

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23



DEAUVILLE
A New and Distinguished Design

DEAUVILLE, famous French sea-side resort, is the world's show place of fashion. DEAUVILLE the new and distinguished design of COMMUNITY PLATE carries the same feeling of style and smartness. Richly bevelled planes ... smooth satiny surfaces ... its restrained richness reflects the taste of those persons of position who make ... as the French say ... "the world".

As you examine the DEAUVILLE at your jeweller's you will realize at once why this new and exquisite design has stamped itself as the "Style Leader of Modern Silverware".

DEAUVILLE teaspoons, six for \$4.25
Complete service for six (25 pieces) \$24.25
Service for eight (31 pieces) \$34.70
Three-piece Tea Set \$50.00

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ALSO MAKERS OF TUDOR PLATE



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to renew your
felt hats with a
Parker cleaning.

Prompt pickup
and delivery.

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Special Mail
Order Department.

**CROSSED FISH
SARDINES**

*The FINEST FOR
56 YEARS*
NEW SEASON'S PACK



Lady Fuller and Miss Fuller who were recently the guests at Portland, Ontario, of Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, have joined Sir Cyril Fuller in Bermuda.

The Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon are Patron and Patrons of the Junior League ball which will take place at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday night, October 23.

Mrs. Wilfred Bovey, of Montreal, entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Kathleen Bovey. The tea table done with yellow roses, was in charge of Madame E. de B. Panet.

niece, Miss Alison Macdonell to Lieut. Walter E. Gillespie, which took place on Saturday October 12, at St. George's Cathedral. Mrs. F. S. Mathewson and Mrs. H. E. MacDermot accompanied their mother to Kingston for the wedding of their cousin.

The marriage of Miss Lilian Francoise, daughter of Mr. George J. Desbarats, C.M.G., deputy-minister of national defence, and Mrs. Desbarats, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Richard Scott, to Mr. Charles Ivers Lynch, son of the late John Lynch and Mrs. Lynch of Ottawa took place in St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday morning of last week. Rev. John Bourke of La Passee, Ont., cousin of the bridegroom, officiated.



MISS EMELIE MORVEN McLEAN
Debutante daughter of Major Norman Curford McLean, of Ottawa, Officer in charge of the 12th Regiment of Toronto, and of Mrs. McLean of Ottawa.

ed, assisted by Rev. E. Killian, of St. Joseph's. Chrysanthemums, autumn leaves, palms and ferns formed an attractive background for the bridal party at the altar. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Mark Gillin, of Toronto, as matron of honor, and by two bridesmaids, Miss Carmen Dupuis and Miss Rita Leakey, cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. G. O'Neill Lynch, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and acting as ushers were Mr. Richard Desbarats, brother of the bride, Mr. Cathbert Scott, cousin of the bride, Mr. Dennis Lynch, brother of the bridegroom, and Mr. Murray Leakey, cousin of the bridegroom. The bride wore a gown of eggshell satin. The blouse in surprise effect with close-fitting sleeves. The circular skirt fell into a graceful train. The veil of tulle was draped and held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of Joanna Hill roses and lilies of the valley. At the reception the toast to the bride was proposed by the prime minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Later Mr. and Mrs. Lynch left for their honeymoon, the bride travelling in a smart costume of tweed in two tones of brown. Her coat was of brown broadcloth with collar of blue fox, and her hat of brown felt.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. W. A. Desbarats, Mrs. Hullett Desbarats, Miss Mabel Donmore and Mrs. J. H. Leakey, all of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kelly, Miss Pauline McDonagh, Mr. and Mrs. William Duthie, Mr. William Duthie, Jr., of Toronto.

In honor of Miss Marthe De Voreux, of Quebec, whose marriage to Mr. Jean Charles Garneau took place on Tuesday, October 15, Mrs. C. J. Simard, of Grand Allee, was last week a tea hostess. The tea table, centred with autumn flowers, was presided over by Mrs. L. A. Richard and Mrs. Gerard Garneau.

Mrs. David Nicholson, of Montreal, formerly Miss Mary E. Taylor, received for the first time since her marriage on Friday afternoon of last week at the residence of her mother, Mrs. J. W. C. Taylor, 1 Deacon Road, Outremont. The bride, who wore her wedding gown of white satin and Chantilly lace, was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Taylor, who wore black chiffon and beige lace, and by her guest, Miss Jean Meyer, of St. George's, Bermuda. The tea table done with tall yellow tapers and chrysanthemum pompons in autumn colors was presided over by Mrs. J. B. Nicholson and Mrs. W. S. Campbell. Mrs. Horace Perreault served the ices, and those assisting in the tea room, were Mrs. Charles Pussingham, Mrs. Andrew Armstrong, the Misses Ethel and Isabel Liorch and Miss Marjorie Savage.

Mrs. Frank Ross of Holland House, Quebec, entertained at luncheon last week in honor of Miss May Atkinson and the debutantes of the season.

Mrs. Fred Perry, of Montreal, entertained at a small dance for debutantes on Saturday night of last week at the country residence of Brig-General and Mrs. F. S. McElchen, at Cartierville, in honor of her daughter, Miss Yvonne Sutherland.

Miss Yvette McKenna, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week in honor of Miss Yvonne Sutherland, before Mrs. F. Perry's dance.



RAIN, snow, wind, sleet . . . what matter . . . to those who wear Gaytees?

Trimly shod in this smart footwear, they are protected against every vagary of autumn weather.

Gaytees fit like a glove, are light in weight . . . equally comfortable on dry days, too, to shield the feet from chilly pavements.

At shoe dealers everywhere
in many styles and colours.

DOMINION RUBBER
COMPANY
LIMITED



SO-LITE

This slippy sole is ideal for rainy days.

Quickly...

This Foam Penetrates

into every tiny tooth crevice and
washes out decaying impurities—
thus Colgate's cleans teeth better

When you brush your teeth with Colgate's, you do more than safely polish the outer surface.

Colgate's penetrating foam possesses a remarkable property ("low surface-tension"). This means that it penetrates into every tiny crevice. There it softens and dislodges the impurities, which may hasten decay, washing them away in a detergent way.

In this foam is carried a fine chalk powder, a polishing material used by dentists as safe yet effective in keeping teeth white and attractive.

Thus Colgate's is a double cleansing dentifrice, not a cure-all. Colgate's has never claimed to cure pyorrhea, to correct an acid condition of the mouth—things no toothpaste can do. Colgate does claim to clean teeth better.

Millions of sensible people have realized that Colgate's is more than an approved surface polisher; that it is the one dentifrice which successfully washes away all those decaying food particles and mucus deposits lurking in the tiny crevices which brushing doesn't reach.

Millions of people have been impressed by the fact that more dentists recommend Colgate's than any other leading dentifrice.

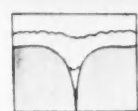
Also Colgate's has won friends because of its economical price—a 25c tube of Colgate's contains more toothpaste than any other leading brand priced at 25c.

This great value is due to volume production—Colgate's is the largest-selling dentifrice in the world.

Why not accept this widespread acknowledgment of Colgate's as doubly superior?

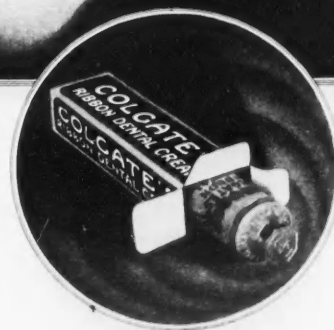
Consider Colgate's two superiorities. It not only polishes the surface thoroughly but because it contains the world's greatest cleansing agent, it cleans where ordinary brushing can't. Really clean teeth help to protect against premature decay.

If you have not yet become acquainted with Colgate's, may we send you a generous trial tube and an interesting booklet on the care of the teeth and mouth? Just mail the coupon.



Greatly magnified picture of tiny tooth crevice. Note how ordinary, sluggish toothpaste (having high "surface-tension") fails to penetrate deep down where the causes of decay lurk.

This diagram shows how Colgate's active foam (having low "surface-tension") penetrates deep down into the crevice, cleansing it completely where the toothbrush cannot reach.

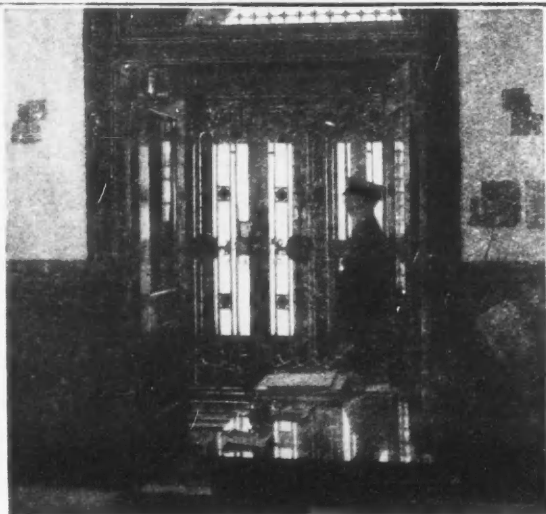


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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 19, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Anglo-American Rivalry in Latin America

The Opportunity For Canada

By P. W. Cook

THE economic mission under the leadership of Lord D'Abernon, which is now in South America, represents a further move in a well-planned British attack upon United States post-war supremacy in these markets. For the first time since the armistice Great Britain is vigorously striving to equal or to exceed the remarkable progress of United States financial and commercial "penetration" in Latin-American republics.

In 1913 Great Britain produced the greater part of the imports of South America while the share of the United States was small. The opportunity arising from the war resulted in the United States increasing her portion to thirty per cent of the total, while that of Great Britain remained below twenty per cent. The difference at the beginning of 1928 was £38,000,000. These elemental figures summarise a decade of British endeavour to retrieve lost ground.

To appreciate the present British campaign a brief review of the major aspects of American policy and its reaction on Latin-America is necessary. The stimulation of overseas trade is a recognized function of any Government but is necessarily subordinate to foreign policy as a whole, which may and frequently does (as in the absolute case of war) militate against it.

In Latin-America the earmarking of loans by Wall Street, the work of United States' Naval missions in Brazil and Peru and the astuteness of individual diplomats have certainly benefited United States' commerce; but on the other hand, the "big brother" pose of Washington has been very generally resented; the implications of the Monroe Doctrine and the slightly patronizing attitude of the State Department towards these small republics has given rise to a thinly veiled antagonism which no amount of Pan-American ballyhoo can remove.

United States economists, or, at least, those of the Commerce Department choir and places where they sing the power of American efficiency, have signally failed to appreciate the difference in character and emotional development between the United States and Latin-America. To the average American, a citizen of the most progressive of nations, the days of General Washington are remote, however enthusiastically they may be celebrated on anniversaries. He has travelled far and fast; New York is Manhattan in name only and the camp of the covered wagon is Chicago.

*

The Latin-American, slower in growth, is correspondingly closer to the days of his hard won independence,—to Bolivar and San Martin, Cochrane and O'Higgins. To his intense sense of nationalism is allied the traditional Latin pride, and an innate reserve, incomprehensible to the mentality which labels Rotarians like jam pots and induces them to make joyful communal noises at given periods. He is of all people the most intolerant of whatever he regards as menacing his personality and national entity.

The circumstances of United States participation in Latin-American development are consequently exceedingly difficult; every step which the States Department may take is jealously watched for any implication of Latin-American interests. On the one hand these Latin republics accept the United States' ready dollars, on the other they suspect whatever method she may take to expand or to safeguard her investments.

That Cuba owes her republican status to the United States is forgotten in the knowledge that, as concerns Washington Cuba has less economic independence than has Canada as regards Downing Street. The miracle of the Panama canal is in Latin-American eyes less significant than that its construction derived from Roosevelt's high-handed attitude towards Colombia. When a distinguished American contributor to *Harper's Magazine* refers to United States policy in Nicaragua as "buccaneering of a rather low type," Latin-America is delighted and photo-

graphs of Sandino appear in the less responsible newspapers.

Even the wholly beneficent intervention in Haiti—where surely the conception of Latinism is clouded—is marshalled as a further example of imperialism. Thus the rapid expansion of United States political, financial and commercial interests in Latin-America has been accompanied by a corresponding growth of intangible antagonism. Nor has Mr. Hoover's visit done much to mend matters.

From the point of view of Mr. Hoover as President the tour was probably justified. His mind, trained not only in the study of international policies but also of international commerce, must have absorbed much of value to him at Washington, even though the genius of the Latin-American is well coated with disarming superficialities.

His welcome was most genuine in Brazil because the United States is and must remain the best customer for Brazilian coffee. His reception by the Spanish republics was certainly cordial, but tinged with a reserve none the less real because it was not apparent. The decision to undertake the tour was considered precipitate, the time for preparation to receive him inadequate, and the attendant flood of newspaper copy extravagant.

In Argentina, President Irigoyen, who is not above casuistry if it suits him, questioned Mr. Hoover's status, asking if he came as Mr. Coolidge's representative or as the President apparent,—the implied distinction being utterly irrelevant, but significant of Argentine feeling. The insistence of American editors upon the commercial value of the tour and the fact that Mr. Hoover had previously been Secretary of Commerce gave rise to the impression that he was chiefly concerned with trade opportunities and the possibility of further economic "domination."

In a large measure the tour failed of its purpose because Latin-America does not admit the Divine Right of Presidents or of the United Press to dictate either national sentiment or economic policy.

If United States foreign policy has not helped United States traders in Latin-America, her tariff policy has definitely prejudiced them. Just as Canada since the war has found market after market closed to her manufacturers by the doubtfully legitimate offspring of the so-called Fordney tariff so are several Latin-American republics finding increasing difficulty in marketing their natural products

GOLD & DROSS

HERE'S A WILD ONE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a subscriber to your valued paper, I would ask your opinion of the merits of the enclosed circular from the Northern Mining Service Rec'd., P.O. Box 339, Rouyn, Que. As you will see, it is signed by P. B. Gliddon, president, and offers to give me the name of a sure winner among the oil stocks if I will send in \$5 right away.

—A. P. B., Halifax, N.S.

Help, police! This circular is the rawest thing I have seen in a very long time. I don't know Mr. P. B. Gliddon, and he may be honest, but his circular certainly does not suggest it. It suggests rather that his proposition should have the immediate attention of the authorities.

Mr. Gliddon begins his circular by stating that "Northern Mining Service Rec'd." is in possession of information regarding a certain well in Turner Valley which recently drilled into the limestone. Casing is now being cemented, and upon completion of this work the well will be drilled into production." Well, well! It's nice to feel so certain that the well be a producer. I'll bet that the people who are doing the drilling don't. Mr. Gliddon is also quite positive that "this stock will make an overnight advance following the announcement of production." But suppose the well doesn't produce?

The amiable Mr. Gliddon then offers to give the name of the stock for a "special subscription fee" of \$5, and generously proclaims that "this writer (Mr. Gliddon) will personally assume all responsibility for loss incurred through this recommendation." Finally, in a burst of enthusiasm, he says: "I am backing my personal reputation and entire financial resources (?) on the outcome of the drilling on this property. Production is assured (?). My signature, affixed below, is your guarantee against loss."

But who is Mr. Gliddon and what is his signature worth?

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOLLINGER

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of inquiry I wrote to my broker about Hollinger and his reply to it. As a reader of Gold and Dross for many years I would appreciate very much receiving your comment on this correspondence, together with your own opinion of the situation regarding Hollinger. I have learned through experience to have the most sincere respect and admiration for your advice.

—H. M. H., Toronto, Ont.

The response received from your broker to your question on Hollinger, is purely mechanical in character and is not in all details correct. For one thing he failed to tell you that the bonds of Horne Copper Corporation, which he refers to as held by Hollinger, have been taken up by Noranda Mines within recent months. He evidently does not know that, in the month of August, owing to raise in grade of \$1.25 per ton at least, Hollinger average recovery is now running around \$6.70 per ton. This, of course, is a most remarkable development and whether it represents a change in policy or a change in ore conditions remains to be seen. If the latter is the case it is a most important development. On the other hand, it might be that the company has decided to raise its grade sharply in order to secure greater income to balance production with dividend



W. H. COVERDALE
President of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., and senior member of the firm of Goverdale and Colpitts, consulting engineers of New York, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Montreal Trust Company. Mr. Coverdale, who is a Canadian by birth, has achieved remarkable success since he took over the active direction of the Canada Steamship Lines.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

in the United States; Argentina is the country most affected by the Hawley bill which may in a great degree preclude her casein, maize, linseed and oats shipments.

Yet the United States government must be fully aware that each added difficulty imposed upon the entry of South American produce results in corresponding difficulty for United States exporters to South America. On both sides there are exceptions—Brazilian coffee and American motors are privileged. Yet American dollars backed by the energy and imagination of American manufacturers have secured the greater part of the Latin-American markets. Prejudice and the handicap of not over tactful diplomacy have been hitherto outweighed by capital and enterprise.

Now, however, "buy from those who buy from you" is finding an echo throughout Latin-America, and the position of the industrial United States is no longer as impregnable as it appeared to be a year or so ago.

(Continued on page 38)

requirements and possibly to add more to surplus for the purpose of making a better showing in the annual statement.

It is true that the mine has been examined by Dr. L. E. Gratton, but my opinion is that it is too soon to expect results from such work. It is possible that the mine is showing up better on the new low levels. The formation of the investment trust was more or less a formality and should not in any way affect the price of the stock.

The explanation for the decline in Hollinger prices lies in the gradual decline in values and tonnage and the realization by the public that difficulties were being encountered on the bottom levels. A raise in the price of it would indicate the solution of the geological difficulties or the appearance of a better market.

WRIGLEY TOOTH PASTE AGAIN

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have recently been asked to buy some stock in the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company Ltd., which operates, I believe, in Montreal, but the offer of some tooth paste with the stock made me a little suspicious. I made some inquiries and was told that this company is a Canadian subsidiary of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company in the United States and that the parent company had been in long and successful operation. It occurred to me that facts about the U.S. company would be very valuable in forming an opinion of the Canadian stock, and I would appreciate it if you could tell me how this company and its securities are regarded across the border.

—P. T. T., Hamilton, Ont.

The Attorney-General of New Jersey, at least, seems to have no very high regard for this company, as he has recently obtained a temporary restraining order against it in an endeavor to halt a nine-year stock selling campaign, which he alleges has been conducted on the strength of the name "Wrigley." The Attorney-General of New Jersey has been endeavoring for some time to obtain from the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company certain information, and charges that the corporation has "failed, neglected and refused to file the statement and report as required."

Many years ago the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company began sending out quantities of literature signed by its president, W. W. Wrigley, offering in combination shares of stock and with tubes of Spearmint tooth paste. During many years, prospective purchasers of the stock were given highly optimistic predictions as to its prospects of investment. In spite of these predictions the balance sheet of the company submitted as of December 31, 1927, showed a loss from operations of over \$100,000.

The Attorney-General of New Jersey, in his complaint, made charges against the company to the effect: "Its ostensible purpose was the manufacture of Spearmint tooth paste, actually, its purpose was to fraudulently avail itself of the trade mark and good will of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company of Chicago, Illinois, manufacturers of chewing gum. To this end it managed to copyright a trade-mark featuring the words, 'Spearmint tooth paste' appearing on the background of red and a broad single arrow with the name 'Wrigley' printed in bold, green letters over it. This was almost identical with the famous William Wrigley, Jr., chewing gum trade mark, but was granted

(Continued on Page 32)

Mines As Pioneers

Development of Mineral Resources
Opens Up Permanently Important
New Areas

By F. D. L. Smith

CANADA'S claim to an ever-advancing relative position as a producer of metals and other minerals is buttressed by some astonishing statistics of achievement already realized. According to official Federal Government reports, the Dominion produces—

90% of the world's nickel,
50% of the world's cobalt,
75% of the world's asbestos,
12% of the world's silver,
10% of the world's gold; 20% of the world's output (exclusive of the Transvaal),
5.5% of the world's copper.

Amongst the countries of the world Canada stands:—

1st in the production of nickel,
1st in the production of cobalt,
1st in the production of asbestos,
2nd in its coal resources,
3rd in the production of gold,
3rd in the production of silver,
3rd in the production of aluminum,
3rd in the production of platinum,
4th in its production of lead,
4th in its production of copper,
5th in its production of zinc,
10th in its production of pig iron,
11th in its production of coal.

Canada's estimated coal reserves total 1,234,269 million tons as against 3,838,657 million tons in the United States, 32,997 million tons for all of South America, 784,190 million tons for all of Europe, 1,279 million tons for all of Asia, 170,410 million for all of Oceania, and 57,839 million tons for all of Africa.

Canada has the only two coal-bearing regions in North America bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The largest deposits are found in the provinces of Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Alberta; and the supply is estimated as equal to all possible demands for hundreds of years to come. Lesser deposits are also to be found in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan and lately in Ontario.

Products of the mine in Canada provide the railways with 34.4 per cent. of their tonnage as compared with 22.2 per cent. for the products of agriculture, 15 per cent. for the products of the forest, and 25.5 per cent. for manufactures and miscellaneous products.

Up to the end of 1928 the record of the larger Ontario and Quebec camps was:

Production	Dividends
Sudbury (nickel and copper)	\$104,000,000
Cobalt and other silver camps	96,000,000
Porcupine and Kirkland Lake gold camps	84,000,000
Rouyn (copper, zinc, gold)	48,000,000

In 1928 the aggregate output of Canada's mines reached \$273,446,864.00. Canada's mining industry represents a capital investment of more than 700 million dollars; this includes only the money actually spent on the properties, for lands and plants, equipment of mines and smelters, and the working cash assets of the operating companies. Nearly 85,000 men are employed in the operating mines and their associated enterprises, exclusive of prospecting and outside development workers, of whom no record is kept.

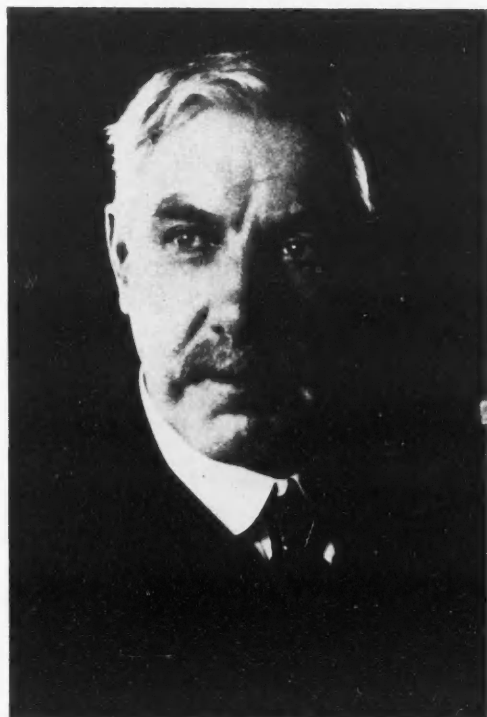
The great variety of Canada's minerals is a constant urge to prospectors, and while no official records show their numbers, every mining area has its quota of those trained, keen men who have done so much to open up the northland treasures. Lately, aeroplane services have been utilized to make the prospectors' work more efficient and to concentrate the necessary study so that the maximum possible results may be obtained.

(Continued on page 30)



LORD SHAUGHNESSY
President of Canadian Industrial Alcohol who has issued a vigorous statement affirming that no condition exists with regard to the management of the company to warrant any adverse opinion and that the affairs of the company were entirely satisfactory.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



D. B. HANNA
President of Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd., which has just issued a very satisfactory statement showing increased earnings for the year, which was the best in the history of the company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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Mines As Pioneers

(Continued from page 29)

Recent developments at the Sullivan lead mine, the Britannia and Anyox copper mines, the Premier gold and silver mines in British Columbia, the Noranda copper-gold-zinc mine in Quebec, the Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon copper zinc mines in Manitoba, the Froid and Falconbridge nickel-copper mines in Ontario, indicate that the mineral development of Canada is only in its infancy. The steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie and Sydney, the great reduction works at Trail, the Noranda smelter at Rouyn, the International Nickel and Falconbridge smelters at Sudbury, the Sudbury copper refinery, being built jointly by Consolidated Smelters, International Nickel, Ventures Limited and American Metals show that the Dominion is getting on its feet metallurgically. In addition to this, the International has nickel refineries at Port Colborne and the Falconbridge now operates a 2,500 ton nickel refinery at Kristiansand, Norway, as a strategic point from which to handle the European market.

The most aggressive companies to-

day pushing their mining enterprises include the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, the International Nickel Company of Canada, the Granby Mining & Smelting Company, the Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company, the British Empire Steel Corporation, the Algoma Steel Company, the Noranda Mines, Dome, Hollinger & McIntyre in the Porcupine camp, Lakeshore, Teck-Hughes & Wright-Hargraves in Kirkland Lake, and the Lindsley group which is identified with Ventures Limited, Falconbridge, Sudbury Basin, Sherritt-Gordon and Dominion Explorers Limited.

As for the newer departures, im-

portant discoveries of mineral de-

posits have been credited this year to

both Dominion Explorers and N. A.

M. E., whose aeroplanes and prospec-

tors range over the vast territories

bounded by Hudson Bay on the east,

the Rocky Mountains on the west, civ-

ilization on the south and the arctic

seas on the north.

The development of the nation's

mineral resources is all the more rap-

id because the country is well sup-



E. H. POOLER

Formerly managing director of Gilbert, Pooler and Co., Ltd., who becomes resident partner in Toronto of the recently formed New York firm of Williamson, Gilbert & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, following the taking over by that firm of Gilbert and Company of Syracuse, N.Y., and Gilbert, Pooler and Co., Ltd., of Toronto. The new company, with temporary offices at 45 Richmond St. West, will eventually be located on the ground floor of the new Canada Permanent Building, Bay and Adelaide streets.

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\$2,000,000

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Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

5% First Collateral Trust Thirty-year Gold Bonds, Series "A"

Carrying non-detachable Option Warrants

Option Warrants will entitle the holder of each \$1,000 bond to purchase thirty 30 shares of the Common Stock of the Company at \$13 per share up to and including 1st October, 1930; or thereafter at \$15 per share up to and including 1st October, 1932; or thereafter at \$20 per share up to and including 1st October, 1934; or thereafter at \$30 per share up to and including 1st October, 1939. Denominations of \$500 will carry similar option warrants to purchase Fifteen 15 shares. Should such bonds be called for redemption on or before 1st October, 1939, this right may, notwithstanding the call, be exercised up to the date fixed for redemption.

Dated October 1st, 1929. Maturing October 1st, 1959. Principal and semi-annual interest, (October 1st and April 1st) payable in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada, or, at the option of the holder, in Sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1 at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on sixty days notice at 105% up to and including October 1st, 1934; and thereafter up to and including October 1st, 1954, at 105% of 1% of 1% for each elapsed calendar year or part thereof; and after October 1st, 1954, at par to maturity; in each case with accrued interest.

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CAPITALIZATION

(On completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Issued
5% First Collateral Trust Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, Series "A".....	\$3,200,000*	\$2,000,000
5% Cumulative Preferred Shares, \$100 par value.....	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000
Common Shares, \$10 par value.....	\$8,000,000†	\$1,200,120

*Further Series of the First Collateral Trust Bonds ranking pari passu with those of Series "A" may be issued from time to time with or without option warrants and at such rates of interest and with such provisions for redemption as the Directors may determine at the time of issue, provided (a) that such further Series shall not mature earlier than October 1st, 1959 and (b) that the aggregate principal amount of First Collateral Trust Bonds (including those issued to be issued, shall not exceed the paid-up Share Capital of the Company at that time outstanding.

†The Company will reserve 175,000 shares of its unissued Common Stock for the purpose of satisfying all outstanding option warrants including those attached to this issue of Series "A" Bonds.

Letter from Mr. James H. H. is in, Vice-President of Canadian International Investment Trust Limited, dated October 7th, 1929, is summarized as follows:—

CORPORATE HISTORY AND BUSINESS: Canadian International Investment Trust, Limited, was incorporated in January, 1929 under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada as an investment trust of the management type.

Upon its incorporation the Company issued \$2,000,000 of Preferred and \$1,200,000 of Common Stock, and commenced business on March 1st, 1929, on completion of its financing, with the full par value of its issued capital, namely \$3,200,000, in cash.

As at August 15th, 1929, the outstanding capital stock of the Company was held by 566 Preferred Shareholders and 602 Common Shareholders, distributed throughout Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

MANAGEMENT: The management of the Company is in the hands of its Board of Directors, with an Executive Committee chosen therefrom.

The fees of such Directors, as provided for in the Company's By-Laws, may not exceed in the aggregate \$10,000 per annum, unless otherwise determined at a general meeting of the shareholders.

The Directors of the Company are:—

- *W. C. PITFIELD, Montreal, President,
Director, Fraser Companies, Limited,
Director, Luskett Trust Co., Limited.
- *JAS. HUTCHISON, C.A., Montreal, Vice-President,
Banker, Grant, Graham & Hutchison, Chartered Accountants.
- *E. L. ADELAIDE, F.A., Quebec, Que.,
Vice-President, Ross, Hesse & Co., Limited,
Director, Quebec Investment Co., Limited.
- FRANK E. ROBINSON, Ottawa, Ont.,
Vice-President, Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited,
The Hon. HENRY COCKSHILL, TT, Bradford, Ont.,
President, Bank of Montreal,
Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- R. G. COOMBE, New York, N.Y.,
Partner, Edward B. Smith & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange.
- ERNEST B. DEARY, Montreal,
President, The Title Insurance and Trust Corporation of Canada,
Director, Canadian National Railways.
- ARCHIBALD FRASER, Fredericton, N.B.,
President, Fraser Companies, Limited,
Director, The Royal Bank of Canada.
- GEORGE RHAD, Vancouver, B.C.,
Chairman, British Columbia Electric Company, Limited.
- GEO. K. R. MAISHALL, Toronto,
President, Standard Fuel Company, Limited.
- N. E. NATHANSON, Toronto,
Vice-President, Imperial Trust Company of Canada.
- J. H. PRIDE, Quebec, Que.,
President, Price Bros. & Co., Limited,
Vice-President, Quebec Power Company, Limited,
Director, The Royal Bank of Canada.
- *A. RAYMOND, Montreal,
Vice-President, Winter Hotel, Limited.
- N. M. SCOTT, Montreal,
Director, W. C. Pitfield & Company.
- O. E. SMITH, Halifax, N.S.,
President, Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company, Limited,
Director, The Bank of Nova Scotia.
- *P. R. WALTERS, Montreal,
Vice-President, Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited,
*Member Executive Committee.

SECURITY: The Bonds of Series "A" will be a direct obligation of Canadian International Investment Trust, Limited, and will be secured by Trust Deed in favour of Montreal Trust Company, as Trustee.

We offer these Bonds for delivery when and if issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of Messrs. McGibbon, Mitchell & Stairs of Montreal, etc.

PRICE: 99½ and accrued interest

The Preferred and Common Shares are listed on the Montreal Curb Market. Application is being made to list them on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

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plied with electric power and efficient labor. In Northern Ontario, as in northern Quebec and northern Manitoba, which are all countries of lakes and rivers, hydro electric energy is available, where developed, almost wherever required. Some of the mining companies develop their own power, while others buy from companies in the field. According to the latest Government reports, Sudbury has 46,500 horse power developed; Cobalt and Kirkland Lake 34,000 between them, and Porcupine 59,300. The average price of power in Cobalt is \$50.00 per horse power, with a three minute peak. At Kirkland Lake it is \$60.00 per horse power with a three minute peak; and at Porcupine it is \$50.00 per horse power with a five minute peak. The numerous lakes throughout the region solve the problem of storage. There is a sufficient supply of efficient and dependable labor at all times of the year. The "open shop" prevails but the policy of doing underground work by the contracting bonus system tends to retain good miners in Ontario.

It is interesting to compare the growth of the mineral industry with that of the population. In 1886, when statistics for the whole of Canada were first collected, the value per capita of the annual mineral production was \$2.23. Ten years later it had doubled, to \$4.38. The next decade showed an increase to \$12.81; while in 1928 it was \$28.31. Of this amount about 5.4% consisted of fuels and building materials almost entirely consumed in Canada.

In a learned paper on "The influence of minerals on Canada's history and development" Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa, has said that in considering the opening up and settlement of our northern wooded lands, especially in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, we have never appreciated sufficiently the lessons to be learned from our earlier history and the influence that mineral deposits can and must have on settlement.

In these areas, contrary to the condition in our western prairies where agriculture was the first industry to develop, mining, along with forestry, is the pioneer industry. If we discover and develop mineral deposits agricultural development must follow. To gauge the value of mineral deposits merely in terms of the number of millions of dollars' worth of metals they have produced or will produce is itself impressive, but it indicates the narrowest kind of outlook.

It ignores, perhaps, the greatest lesson of mining history, namely, that mining contributes to national development a vital and indispensable service which reaches far beyond the mining industry itself. Our northern country might lie dormant for generations were it not for the fact that the exploitation of the mineral deposits acts just as a catalyst in a chemical reaction. It causes the surrounding region to spring to life and encourages and even compels the development of agriculture and permanent industries.

Over and above the actual mineral wealth produced mining leaves behind it—wherever the areas are in any degree favourable to agriculture and industry—a legacy of permanent development, sometimes vastly surpassing in national importance the mining development itself. That is the experience which has been illustrated many times already in Canadian history, is repeating itself to-day, and promises to continue to operate as one of the chief factors in spreading development across and over the Dominion.

A careful review of the commodity price situation leads to the judgment that there are no important price changes in prospect during the coming months.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the Company's issued ordinary shares of no par value payable on 2nd December, 1929, to shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 21st October, 1929.

DATED at Toronto, Canada, 10th October, 1929.

A. W. ADAMS, Secretary.

Note—The Transfer Agents of the company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada. The London Agents of the Company are the Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London E.C. 2, England.

The Long Term View of Copper

Present Position Indicates Trend Toward Greater Stability—the Possibility of Further Expansion

THE copper industry continues to maintain a fairly strong statistical position, despite the fact that production has steadily exceeded shipments for several months and that stocks at the end of August were the largest reported in more than two years. The recent trend says the current Guarantee Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, must be interpreted in the light of several factors that show a greater degree of strength than appears on the surface. In the first place, the small shipments of refined copper during the second quarter of this year, which were the principal cause of the increase in stocks, resulted from the large forward buying of consumers in earlier months, when a general fear of impending shortage precipitated buyers into the market and pushed the price of the refined metal as high as 24 cents a pound. The dull market was, therefore, in the nature of a corrective reaction, essentially temporary and by no means indicative of the actual rate of consumption. Although the volume of consumers' stocks cannot be accurately measured, the revival of the market a few weeks ago suggests that such stocks have been drawn upon heavily and are now probably at rather low levels.

In the second place, producers have demonstrated their ability to curtail output, even with the price of refined copper at 18 cents. Last month witnessed the fourth successive reduction in the average daily rate of output since the peak was reached in April. The greater degree of control over production is due to the increasing integration of the industry and the closer understanding among producers. Four companies are now believed to control 52 per cent. of the total smelter output. Through the organization of Copper Exporters and the Copper Institute, the whole industry has been more closely knit together than ever before. In their policy of stabilization, the producers are further aided by the control they exercise over a substantial part of the fabricating industry. The greater part of the wire and brass capacity is controlled by the large producers.

The third and most important consideration is that the industry is growing rapidly, so that a given level of stocks no longer has the significance it had a few years ago. The last occasion on which stocks stood at approximately the present figure was in the middle of 1927, and at that time the price of refined copper was below 13 cents a pound. In 1926, when stocks were considerably smaller than they are now, the price fluctuated around the 14-cent level.

The ability of producers to hold the price at 18 cents during the recent period of inaction in the market, shows the changes that have taken place in the standards by which the ordinary statistical measurements must be judged. The rate of consumption has more than doubled in the last eight years; and, consequently, larger stocks are needed to insure prompt deliveries. Furthermore, the growth of demand has gone far toward removing the disparity that has existed between current requirements and productive capacity.

Nevertheless, the rush of buyers into the market early in September, indicating a renewed fear of shortage and giving rise to persistent rumors of an advance in price, was somewhat surprising in view of the trend of affairs in recent months. The steady and rather swift increase in stocks since the end of March, notwithstanding the curtailment of output, provides sufficient evidence that no shortage of copper is imminent. The rate of refined production in the U.S. last month was nearly 11 per cent. below the peak of last spring, and output could easily be increased by at least this margin in a short time. A serious threat of shortage would undoubtedly bring about even further expansion of producing facilities.

The outlook for demand in the near-term future is more uncertain than usual. Since the abrupt increase in buying a few weeks ago, the market has resumed a quiet course. It is not considered likely that forward purchasing will reach any such proportions as it did in the early months of the year; and, consequently, the outlook is for the smaller aggregate volume of shipments in the last six months of 1929 than in the first six months.

The level of general business activity is expected to be high; yet it is by no means clear that the rate of operations, particularly in the chief copper-consuming industries, will equal that of the first half-year. Moreover, the demand for copper will depend largely on the extent to which the consumers' stocks, accumulated early this year, have actually been used. No estimate of this factor can be regarded as very dependable. Allowing for a 10 per cent. increase in consumption this year over last year's estimated consumption of 980,000 tons gives total requirements of about 1,080,000 tons. Of this total, 593,000 tons was shipped in the first half of the year, leaving 487,000 tons, or 18 per cent. less, for the second half. Should a general decline in business activity occur, the slackening of demand would, of course, be intensified.

It should be noted that the increase in shipments so far this year, has been due entirely to larger domestic buying. Foreign shipments have been somewhat smaller than in the corresponding period of 1928. The decline in export shipments in the first half of this year was due primarily to smaller exports to Germany. France took more than it purchased a year ago and Great Britain approximately the same amount. With conditions improving in Germany, some increase may occur in the next few months. European consumers are, however, careful buyers; and they are not expected to stampede the market with large forward orders, particularly since the experience of the last half year has demonstrated that there is no real shortage of copper.

Over a longer period, the ability of producers to maintain prices will undoubtedly be handicapped to some extent by the increase in productive capacity induced by the higher level of quotations. A recognized authority, in a recent estimate of smelter capacity, showed a possible production in 1929 of about 2,300,000 tons, which is about 220,000 tons larger than a similar estimate from

the same source early in 1928. The estimated capacity for this year corresponds fairly well with the actual smelter output last spring, but the total for the year is not expected to exceed 2,100,000 tons. Nevertheless, the rate of increase will probably be larger than the average for recent years.

Although the demand for copper will, no doubt, continue to increase almost indefinitely, this fact in itself is by no means sufficient to warrant the belief that productive capacities will fail to keep pace. The trend of consumption in the last few years has been influenced by a very swift growth of the electrical industries, an even more phenomenal expansion of motor-car manufacture, and a very high level of building activity—three factors that have combined to produce a rapidly expanding market for copper. It would be hazardous to predict that the increase in demand from these three directions in the near future will be larger than in the recent past. If anything a more moderate rate of growth is to be expected.

These considerations suggest that the copper industry in the future will be characterized by a much greater stability than has existed in the past. Such a conclusion is fortified by the fact that producers are steadily becoming better organized and that the policies of the leading companies are based on the realization that their best interests in the long run will be achieved through stabilization rather than through widely fluctuating profit margins.

Regular Basis

Action Taken on Russell Motor Common

REGULAR common and preferred dividends have been declared by directors of Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd.

The preferred dividend is 13½ per cent. on the \$100 par stock for the three months ended Oct. 31, and payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 17. The common dividend is for 1¼ per cent. on the \$100 par stock, at the annual rate of \$5 per share, and is for three months ended Sept. 30, payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 17. There are 8,000 common and 12,000 preferred shares outstanding and the declaration means a total payment of \$31,000.

The common will be on a regular 5 per cent. rate in the future, it was announced, payable quarterly. The 1929 disbursements, however, will run above this rate, as 2 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. was paid on Feb. 1, 1929. This, together with the current payment of \$125, and the payment next January for the last quarter of \$125, will mean a total disbursement to common shareholders of \$5.50 per share. The preferred is convertible into common on an even basis.

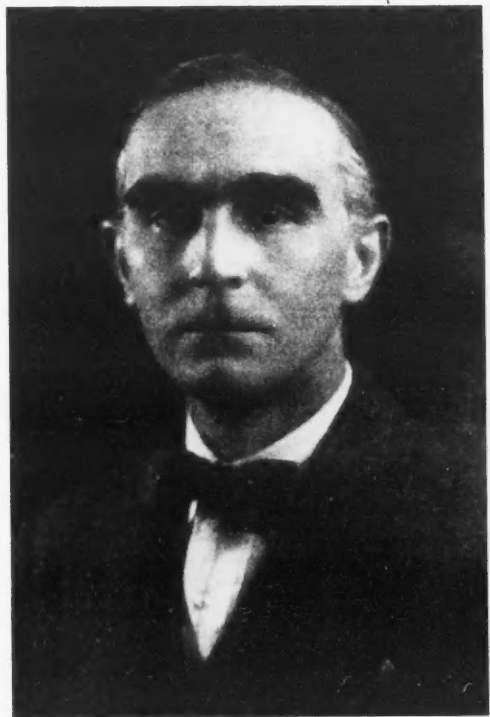
The Gatineau

Famous Power Source in the Early Days

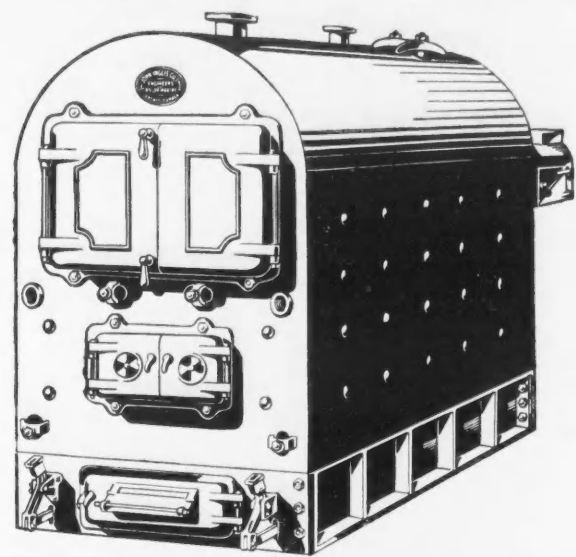
WHEN Champlain in his ascent of the Ottawa river in 1613 reached what is now the site of the capital of the Dominion on June 4 he noticed a tributary coming from the north. The river was the Gatineau. Champlain gives no name to it and as far as the Geographic Board of Canada is aware the first record of any name for the river does not occur till 1783. In that year Lieut. David Jones made a report to Governor Haldimand on the suitability of land on the Ottawa for United Empire Loyalist settlement. In this he mentions coming "to the River Lettine (Gatineau) and from thence about a league to Shoadear (Chaudiere) Falls." At "River Lettine" the land "appeared to be good near the Bank of the Grand [Ottawa] River but Back full of marshes."

The river is not shown by name on any maps in the Geographic Board's collection till 1831. A plan of the Rideau canal by Col. By in that year shows "Gateno River" as a short stream.

The name seems to commemorate Nicolas Gastineau or Gatineau of Three Rivers who engaged in the fur trade from 1650 till his death about 1683. Gatineau, and his sons after him, traded with the Algonquins of the St. Maurice river. Whether his name was applied to the river which now bears it because he descended the river, whose source is near that of the St. Maurice, or because he traded with the Indians at its junction with the Ottawa is a matter of surmise.



ARTHUR BLAIKIE PURVIS
Whose appointment as Vice-President of Barclay's Bank (Canada) has just been announced. Mr. Purvis is President and Managing Director of Canadian Industries, Ltd., and a director of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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GOLD & DROSS

WRIGLEY TOOTH PASTE AGAIN (Continued from page 29)

in spite of the objection of William Wrigley, Jr., Company, chewing gum manufacturers."

It has been revealed that in September of 1919, an agreement was entered into between William Wrigley, Jr., Company, of Chicago, Illinois, manufacturers of the well-known Wrigley spearmint chewing gum, and the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company, whereby it was agreed, among other things, that the design and lettering theretofore used by the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company would be discontinued. This led to an alteration of the design but not to the impression alleged to have been made on the minds of prospective purchasers of shares of stock in the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company.

A PURCHASE FOR A HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you think there is any chance of making money in Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited, common stock in the next few weeks, if I buy it now at 54? Just what is this company's relative position in the newsprint industry? What about capitalization and earnings? Many thanks for valuable advice in the past.

—F. H., Westmount, Que.

I don't think this can be classed as an attractive near term speculation at current levels around 54. If, however, you are willing to buy this stock and hold it over a period of, say two or three years in the hope of further improvement being shown in the position and prospects of the newsprint industry, I think Abitibi common should prove a profitable speculation. Besides the fairly considerable general improvement already shown by the newsprint industry, interest attaches to Abitibi common by reason of the company's excellent management, its strong position in the industry and the possibility that it may figure in a consolidation of two or more of the leading units in the industry which might be effected to further operating economies.

Abitibi Power and Paper Company is the leading low-cost unit engaged in the newsprint industry in Canada, with enormous water power developments and extensive timber reserves which were acquired at low cost. At the present time the company is operating at about 90 per cent of capacity and is earning its preferred dividend requirements by a fair margin. For the full fiscal year the company may show in excess of \$2 earned on the common. Its capitalization consists of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds due 1953, followed by \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative non-callable preferred, of \$100 par value; \$50,000,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred authorized for merger purposes, of which \$34,881,800 has thus far been issued, and 988,117 shares of no par value common.

Earnings for 1928 were equal to \$1.15 per share whereas in the preceding year, on half the number of common shares now outstanding and prior to the preferred being issued for merger and refunding purposes, the company reported income equal to \$1.34 per share. Considering the depressed condition of the newsprint market, last year's showing was favorable. As already indicated, per share earnings for 1929 should show a sizeable increase over the 1928 figures.

AN INTERESTING SPECIALTY STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A friend of mine in the financial game tells me that S. S. Kresge common stock is good for a sharp rise on the market any time now. I already hold 40 shares of this stock and now am thinking of buying a few more. Do you think this would be wise?

J. T. M., Three Rivers, Que.

I don't agree with your financial friend. After looking over the situation, it seems to me that the prospect for any substantial advance in price over the present figure of 48 is not sufficient to warrant any additional commitments. At the same time, the good long-pull outlook for the company quite justifies retention of your present holdings, in my opinion.

The company now operates about 555 stores, two thirds of which are the 5-and-10-cent variety and the balance 25c to \$1. The company has opened, on the average, 60 stores a year for the last three years and is continuing expansion at the same rate in the current year. In October, 1928, the company organized its Canadian subsidiary, opening the first store on May 2nd last, and it is now rapidly developing this chain.

S. S. Kresge Company's income has expanded substantially in every year since 1919, although because of the corresponding gain in capitalization, the rise in per share earnings has been slow. However, the company made a new record in 1928, with earnings of \$2.80 per share compared with \$2.51 in 1927 and \$2.24 in 1926. It also achieved a moderate gain in the six months ended June 30th last, with profits of \$1.26 compared with \$1.17 in the similar period of 1928. The sales gain for August was 15.34 per cent compared with the same month of last year. It appears probable that net for the full year will approximate \$3 per share.

The company paid a 50 per cent stock dividend in March last, while cash dividends have been paid at varying rates since 1913. The rate was \$1.20 from 1926 to the time of the stock dividend in March, supplemented in 1928 by an extra cash dividend of 40 cents. The present rate is \$1.60 annually.

VENTURES MORE ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would appreciate very much getting your expert advice on Ventures, Ltd., at present prices. I would also be indebted to you if you could give me a list of the holdings of this company. I have been unable to obtain what I wanted from several brokers, but as a close follower of your mining advice, I hope that you will be able to let me have this information.

—P. D. O., Winnipeg, Man.

The present level of Ventures Limited is more attractive than it was some time ago. Ventures have a large stock interest and control of Dominion Explorers' Limited whose recent activities have had considerable publicity. Dominion Explorers' it might be said, is the prospecting member of Ventures Limited.

Ventures is known to have a very large cash reserve and several million dollars invested at low prices in the Rhodesian mines. It has been impossible to learn the exact holdings of this company but the following information will give you an approximate idea of the nature of the assets of Ventures Limited: 260,000 shares of Sudbury Basin,



ROY D. KERBY
President of Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd., which has announced a very satisfactory business for the year to date, although a distinct falling off in Western sales will prevent the reaching of levels which had been anticipated.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

46,123 shares of Sherritt-Gordon; 1,344,165 shares of Falconbridge; an interest in Bwana M'Kubwa purchased at a price of \$2,000,000 and at very low figures and now worth several times that amount. In addition there are cash assets of about \$2,700,000. Supplementing this is the more or less intangible interest in Dominion Explorers'. If the latter achieves success which appears to be threatening in several areas naturally Ventures will benefit handsomely.

There is also the matter of an interest with the Consolidated Smelting of Canada, and International Nickel Company in the building of a copper refinery in Sudbury.

There are other interests upon which it is impossible to place a figure such as various claim holdings in the Crow river district, at Oxford Lake, Cross lake; a copper property in the Bird river district in Central Manitoba; a copper property in Norway and one in Finland.

Perhaps at the moment the biggest interest which Ventures have is a 51 per cent interest in the Falconbridge mine, which is rapidly approaching production and attracting a great deal of interest from speculators and investors who are optimistic of the outcome, an attitude which the Falconbridge property appears to support substantially.

It is my opinion that participation in Ventures at this time for anyone financially able to exercise patience for a year or two, will eventually be quite satisfactory.

MANITOBA FLIN FLON AGAIN

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I think that I saw in your paper earlier this year that the Manitoba Flin Flon Mines Syndicate was quite a new organization and that samples were being assayed. A salesman from Acme Securities, Ltd., of Toronto called on me recently to sell me some stock in Manitoba Flin Flon, predicting a future to equal Sherritt-Gordon, which property he said was not far distant. Do you think that I can rely on this information and what can you tell me about this proposition at present?

—S. L. S., Kingston, Ont.

In connection with Manitoba Flin Flon Mines Syndicate I might say that in April I was advised that the company had secured a charter to be known as Manitoba Flin Flon Mines Limited. Lately the holdings in the Mandy area, Flin Flon district, have not been stressed in the news emanating from the financial sponsors. Reviewing the subject I do not see that the syndicate ever committed itself definitely to any statement which would have any significance. Some assays were mentioned but these were not from channel samples and might be entirely disregarded.

The financial sponsor, out of the goodness of his heart, announced that he had secured two groups of claims, one in the Porcupine district and another in the Sudbury district. In all, there were forty-five claims which he says he presented absolutely without charge to Manitoba Flin Flon Mines. The exact reason for such a philanthropic attitude was not announced.

The last news from the Flin Flon areas was that heavy sulphides were showing in shaft No. 1. The sponsor stated that the crosscut was in a mass of mineralization of very fine grade in streaks and that the material appeared to be copper and zinc. This is a characteristic evasive statement which means absolutely nothing. We have also heard that the original holders of the Syndicate unit were asked to pool their stock until June 1930. Possibly you did not know about this development.

I think you will be quite safe in disregarding any statement made by the stock salesman to whom you refer.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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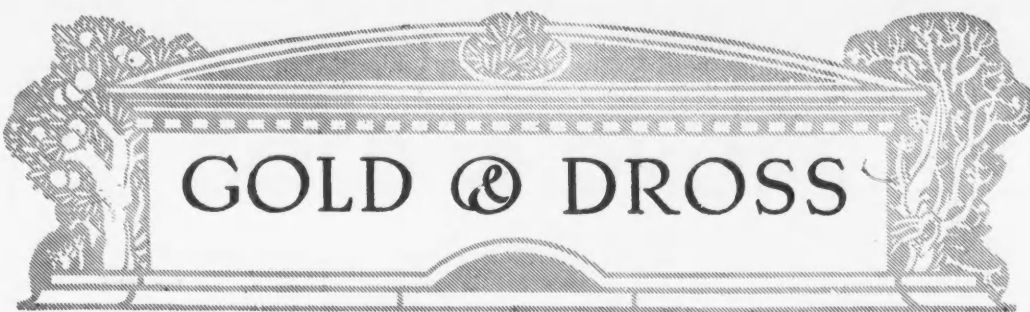
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Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Limited

Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly dividend of 25¢ per share has been declared on the Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable November 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record as of the close of business, October 15th, 1929, for the quarter ending October 31st, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. SNIDER, Secretary.



AN ATTRACTIVE LONG-PULL STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if the common stock of Montgomery Ward and Company is good. I have about \$1,000 which I am proposing to put into this if you approve. I understand the company has a very good history, but I would like to have, if possible, the actual earnings figures for the last few years and your idea of the profit the company is likely to make this year. You might also let me know what dividends the company pays.

—S. G. C., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

If, as I imagine, you are proposing to buy this stock as an investment to hold rather than with the idea of making a profit in the near future, I think you have made an excellent choice. The long pull outlook for the company is exceptionally bright, and at current quotations around 114, which incidentally compare with a high of 157 for the year to date, the stock appears to be quite an attractive purchase for anyone who is willing to hold it two years or more to realize a substantial profit.

The company's profits reached a new peak in 1928, amounting to \$4.77 per share on the present capitalization (or \$14.26 on the previous stock), compared with \$3.43 in 1927 and \$2.09 in 1926. It appears probable that a further gain will be scored in the current year, bringing per share income to around \$4.50 per common share, as increased by the recent stock purchase rights.

The company's sales gain for the eight months ended August 31st last was 31.3 per cent, while the increase for the month of August itself was 46.7 per cent. Incidentally the latter was the largest gain since October, 1928. The position of the common stock was improved by the calling of the entire funded debt of the subsidiary warehouse corporation on April 1st last and of the Properties Corporation on May 1st last.

The present dividend rate on the common is \$2.50, but the president has announced that he will recommend the establishment of a \$3 rate beginning with the November distribution.

POTPOURRI

C. F., Toronto, Ont. I understand that CANADIAN CELLULOSE LIMITED has made substantial progress during the last year or so, and, although there has been some appreciation in the price of both the preferred and common issues in the last few months because of public realization of this betterment, I think the preferred shares, at least, still offer definite speculative attraction at current price levels. The company has never yet paid dividends on the preferred issue and there are consequently substantial arrearages of dividends. There have been rumors that there may be some readjustment of the company's capitalization to take care of this situation, but there is nothing definite to go on in this connection. It is unlikely that the company will do anything about the preferred dividend arrears this year at least. It seems fairly certain that the next annual statement will show a substantial improvement over last year's.

J. E., Weston, Ont. A bond issue which I think would meet your requirements is the 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Debentures, series B, of the GATINEAU POWER COMPANY, due to mature in 1941 and now selling to yield around 6.05 per cent. It is true that there is a first mortgage bond issue ranking ahead of these debentures, but the company has been making such excellent progress and seems to be building on such a sound foundation that there seems no reason to doubt that the debenture issue, as well as the first mortgage issue, will continue to be maintained in good standing. The Gatineau Power Company is experiencing a steadily increasing demand for its product, electrical energy, and the prospects for a continuance of its growth over a period of years appear to be bright.

D. H., Delta, Alta. I regard IMPERIAL OIL and STANDARD OIL NEW JERSEY as excellent coming stocks for a long hold. It is quite possible, of course, with the market in its present unsettled state, that these stocks may fluctuate considerably and that they may be available at lower prices later. As a purchase for a hold by one who is prepared to ignore intermediate fluctuations, however, I think they would be quite suitable.

G. W. H., Saskatoon, Sask. There is no market for stock of the WRIGHT FLEXIBLE AXLE MOTORS LIMITED, and in my opinion there is very little chance of this company or stock ever amounting to anything. The company is still in existence, but I doubt very much if you will ever get your money out of it, and if you can dispose of your stock I would advise you to do so.

A. B., Brockville, Ont. COLD LAKE'S prospects are not very bright at the moment. A limited amount of surface exploration has been done in the past season. The Oxford Lake area, in which the company had extensive interests, did not prove up well in the drilling done by other interests. The ground held in the Sherritt-Gordon section had very little exploration this year. It is understood that Cold Lake is awaiting results on the neighboring properties. Holdings in the Bernie Lake section have not reported anything of interest. The stock is not listed to my knowledge. You might get a quotation from a broker specializing in unlisted stocks. The company has not revealed its financial position. Last spring it was reported that surplus funds were invested in outside mining stocks and that the income from this source would help to maintain a field force and to do assessment work. The whole operation has lacked authoritative description since the early days of money raising.

C. M., Winnipeg, Man. There don't seem to be any particular possibilities in SCHULTE RETAIL STORES CORPORATION common stock at the present time, in view of the continued unfavorable price conditions in the retail tobacco field in the United States, and the stock doesn't look attractive at even the current low price of 19. The preferred issue, however, has some attraction at 90 from the standpoint of yield. The dividend is well protected and the return is over 8.75 per cent. While the company has made large profits from its real estate subsidiaries in the past, cut rate competition from grocery and other stores materially reduced cigarette sales in 1928. Earnings dropped, amounting to only \$3.96 per common share, compared with \$4.90 in 1927 and \$4.83 in 1926. As a result, the dividend of \$3.50 in cash and 2 per cent. in stock was discontinued after the payment of March 1st last.

C. N. R., Neepawa, Man. Both the preferred and common stocks of BEATTY BROTHERS LIMITED, manufacturers, of Fergus, Ontario, are on the unlisted section of the Toronto Stock Exchange. They are thus readily available to anyone who wishes to purchase them.

B. G. J., Windsor, Ont. Bonds of the SHERRIBROOKE STREET REALTY CORPORATION 6½ per cent. due 1940, are currently quoted in Montreal at 97. Should you wish the detailed information you refer to I would suggest that you get in touch with the Royal Securities Corporation. R. O., Windsor, Ont. ERIE RAILROAD common is one of the more definitely speculative amongst the railroad issues, but it appears to offer possibilities for a moderately long hold. The road has shown considerable fluctuation in earning power in recent years. After making a new high record in 1926 at \$10,113,000, net income declined in 1927 to \$3,513,000, but recovered to \$10,003,000 in 1928. Average net income for the six year period to 1928 inclusive was \$8,066,000. Net income in 1928 was equal to \$20.88 per share of first preferred, \$50.54 per share of second preferred and \$4.93 per share of common, compared with \$7.38, \$9.58, and \$3.62 respectively in 1927. For the first eight months of 1929, the surplus after charges was \$7,010,678 as against \$4,436,505 for the corresponding period of 1928. The directors on June

28th, 1929, declared dividends of 4 per cent. on both the first and second preferred stocks, on which the last previous distribution was made April 2nd, 1927, when 2 per cent. was paid on each issue. Nothing definite is known as yet as to the possibilities for a dividend on the common, but in view of the prospects for an increase this year in the balance applicable to the common stock, the outlook appears to be reasonably encouraging.

S. Q. F., Edmonton, Alta. I think that you have followed a wise course in transferring your money from a 4 per cent. account to the securities which you have purchased. In my opinion you have invested wisely and have some very attractive securities which are paying you a nice yield. I regard the preferred stock of INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES LIMITED as attractive and the first mortgage bonds of T. EATON REALTY COMPANY as an A1 investment.

L. J., Morden, Man. The present price of 9½ for JENKINS TELEVISION CORPORATION common stock is predicated almost entirely on the long pull possibilities for the development of television and the basic patents believed to be held by the company. So far, the failure to place receiving sets on the market has prevented the establishment of earning power. While the company's management is strong, the issue must be regarded as a gamble on the future of television, and should only be held by those prepared to assume large risks. However, it is reported that the production of television sets has now been begun and schedules call for an output of 5,000 sets by the end of the year. It is expected that receivers will be put on sale in the territory around New York and Washington during October at a price of approximately \$200. The company is under strong management, and apparently has unlimited possibilities in the television field and there are also prospects for its developing into a holding and licensing concern. However, it must still be regarded as in the development stage. A broadcasting station has been put in commission near Washington, D.C., which is understood to be broadcasting daily programmes of movements.

J. H. A., Toronto, Ont. The position of BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS has improved considerably of late, due to real economies having been effected through the merger of B.C. Fish with Gosse Packing and reports of the salmon run to date have been general encouraging. Final figures are not, however, available over the past three or four years and the future of the company seems to be directly linked up with that of the automotive industry. The company has no funded debt or other senior securities.

F. C. L., Toronto. Common stock of the DETROIT GRAY IRON FOUNDRIES would appear to be a reasonable speculation. The company's stock is listed on the Detroit stock exchange and in July of this year the company declared a quarterly dividend of 25¢. Earnings for the year ended December 31st, 1928, amounted to \$1.97 on the common and for the year before to \$1.55. Earnings appear to have shown a steady but slow increase over the past three or four years and the future of the company seems to be directly linked up with that of the automotive industry. The company has no funded debt or other senior securities.

S. C. C., Toronto, Ont. I would regard the class "A" stock of CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES as a fairly attractive speculative investment. The company recently issued a statement covering the first four months of the current year, which revealed very satisfactory progress. It is well established, seems to be aggressively managed, has steadily expanded and the future for it appears reasonably bright. It is impossible, of course, to predict what the market may do.

R. A. C., Trachu, Alta. When you deposit stock with your broker as collateral, you transfer the stock to the broker, but it becomes his duty to collect any dividends which may be paid on the stock while it is in his possession, and to pass these on to the customer. I am surprised, therefore, that you have not received your dividends and I would advise you to demand these from the broker with whom you dealt.

A. G. B., Vancouver, B.C. The present and future prospects of BINGO MINES are nebulous. The history of this property has been one of strife and trouble. In its first exploration and development, consistent values of ore grade were announced and on the basis of this a considerable transaction, involving a large sum of money, was initiated. New owners took it over and discovered serious discrepancies in values in check sampling. This led to a great deal of litigation and trouble. Finally the larger shareholders secured the services of an independent geologist who spent a great deal of time and considerable money in thoroughly testing the property by sampling and diamond drilling. Reading his lengthy report and his final conclusion I could say that there does not appear to be any definite prospects of sufficient money being raised on the strength of his report to permit his recommendations to be carried out.

K. J. W., Hamilton, Ont. While the ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY recently issued an extremely satisfactory report, it seems reasonable to expect that in view of the adverse conditions in the Canadian West that the company may not be able to show equal earnings for the current year. In view of the generally good record over the past number of years, however, and also in view of the substantial margin by which the dividend requirements on the class "A" stock was earned during the past year, it seems likely that, at the very least, earnings should substantially exceed the requirements for dividends on this issue.

M. K., Huntsville, Ont. In my opinion your client can buy the 6 per cent. twenty year bonds of EASTERN DAIRIES LIMITED with confidence. The convertible feature is attractive, and the bonds are selling at present to provide an attractive yield.



JAMES STEWART
Prominent Western business man and leader in the grain trade, who as President of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., has just announced the completion of an extremely satisfactory year. Per share earnings of the company amounted to \$5.23 as against \$7.54 in 1928.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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Concerning Insurance

Any Romance in Insurance?

By GEORGE GILBERT

WHILE insurance is generally regarded as a prosaic business, the inside history of our pioneer companies and their founders contains much that has the thrill of romance about it. In addition, the experience of these corporations are shown to form just as important a part of a country's development as its military or political victories. As the real life of a nation is the life of its people, so its most interesting story is often the story of their labor and achievements, among which must be included the founding and building of its insurance institutions.

Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not more well-written histories of our leading insurance companies, to bring home the important part they have taken in our country's development. As time passes, much of the material from which such histories must be compiled is being lost or destroyed. Therefore, it behooves those who would preserve a fitting record of their companies to gather the facts and reduce them to durable form before the opportunity altogether passes.

One of the pioneer companies on the Pacific Coast, the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of San Francisco, which has been doing business in Canada for many years, has recently published a very readable history of its operations in a volume of 280 odd pages, divided into fifty-two chapters.

This company has had to pass through many severe tests, such as the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration of 1906, but it has always demonstrated that it had within it the stuff and substance of survival, and has gone on to bigger business and greater financial strength than ever. Posterity may thus be said to be entitled to a record of its career.

Woven through this record may be found the traditions of the pioneers of California—those men who forced their way to the Pacific seaboard with dreams they had determined to make real. They built schools and highways and railways and cities and industries; and then insurance companies, to make business and industry and life itself more secure.

Commencing business in 1863, when the country was in the midst of Civil War and when San Francisco was in the flush of youth, the history of the company is intimately bound up with that of the city in which it was organized and in which it was practically wiped out by the disaster of 1906, as the company sustained the heaviest loss of any company involved in the conflagration, and, it is understood, the heaviest any company ever sustained at one time in the history of insurance.

There can be no doubt that early San Francisco stood in great need of fire insurance, as the ever-present conflagration hazard forced people to think of indemnity. Apparently arson was almost an industry in those days. The town used to burn up frequently, but whether the criminals set the fires or not it would probably have burned up anyway on account of the inflammable building material used. The non-inflammable kind cost too much, so partitions and inside finish were usually of cloth on light wooden frames. The building metropolis thus con-

sisted largely of kindling. It used to burn up regularly before it had any insurance, but always started rebuilding without delay, so it is not surprising to find that the Phoenix became the principal feature of the city seal.

By 1857, however, enough insurance companies were doing business in San Francisco to organize a Board of Fire Underwriters. This organization offered a reward for the arrest of arsonists, and paid a detective a salary to look for incendiaries and jail them.

By 1863, when the Fireman's Fund started, San Francisco had already become a commercial city of importance. It was the main sea port to the gold fields and a great grain centre. The harbour was crowded with shipping, mostly of the modified clipper type. The city was paved with cobbles, lighted with gas, kerosene, camphene, and whale oil, abundantly supplied with barrooms and livery stables. While business elsewhere was on a paper currency basis, Californians dealt in gold.

Its people had largely got over their nostalgia of wanting to go "back to the States" and had begun to think of settling down and rearing a generation of native sons and daughters. They also hated to see all the good insurance premiums go East.

It was this feeling that brought about the organization of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. While the company was practically wiped out with the city of its origin in 1906, it has also, like that city, been reconstructed and has grown to larger and stronger proportions than ever. The company has now a paid up capital of \$7,500,000, assets of \$39,846,895, and a surplus as regards policyholders of \$19,052,368.

Terms of New Stock Issue of Commercial Life

IN ACCORDANCE with its recently announced programme of expansion, the Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada is offering 5,615 shares of the capital stock to the present shareholders, on the basis of 1 share of new stock for every 2 shares now held by them.

The stock is being offered to present shareholders at a price below the present value, and the terms of payment have been made easy for them. The subscription price for the new stock to them is \$114 per share, on which \$24 is to be paid in four instalments as follows: \$6 on November 1, 1929; \$6 on February 1, 1930; \$6 on April 1, 1930; and \$6 on June 2, 1930. Shareholders have the privilege of paying the subscription price in one sum and receiving their certificates at once if desired. The Edmonton office of the National Trust Company is issuing the subscription warrants and receiving the payments in connection with the new shares. The right to subscribe at the above price, \$24, expires on November 1, 1929.

The company announces that it has made arrangements to sell at \$18 per share, for the benefit of the company, any shares that are not taken up by November 1.

Brokers' Authority to Place Unlicensed Insurance

AFTER a hearing before the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, a ruling has been made that the Ontario Department of Insurance will regard as a contravention of the Ontario Insurance Act any attempt by licensed brokers to place insurance under the authority of their license which is not primarily fire insurance.

Agents and brokers are reminded of the provisions of section 262 of the Act, which reads:

"262. An agent or broker shall be personally liable to the insured on all contracts of insurance unlawfully made by or through him directly or indirectly with any insurer not licensed to undertake insurance in Ontario, in the same manner as if such agent or broker were the insurer."

Tornado Inter-Insurance Exchange Licensed in Canada

A DOMINION license has been issued to the Tornado Inter-Insurance Exchange, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Tornado Insurance. Mr. W. A. Clark, Fort William, Ont., has been appointed the Association's Canadian Chief Agent.



H. H. KNOLL
 President of the Humberstone Shoe Company, Ltd., which has just reported a satisfactory year, with earnings of \$3.38 per share on the common stock. Mr. Knoll also was able to report an encouraging business outlook for the coming year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Canada Life Starts on New Building

OPERATIONS have commenced on the new Home Office building of the Canada Life Assurance Company on the site purchased at University Avenue and Queen Street West, Toronto. This property runs north from Queen Street over 800 feet, to the new building of the University Club. The Canada Life also owns about 180 feet frontage on the West side of Simcoe Street, opposite the centre of the property on University Avenue, which will be used for a Power House, Printing Plant, Garage, etc. The entire Canada Life building will ultimately occupy a frontage on University Avenue probably 600 feet long.

The present plans call for an imposing "E" shaped building eleven stories high, and this edifice will be only the beginning of a larger building program. This first unit which will be eight stories to the wings, increasing to eleven stories to the centre, will permit of a symmetrical development of the whole plan. It will be placed approximately in the centre of the property, and will be built of white limestone. The first unit of the new building will provide approximately 250,000 square feet of floor space and will take care of the needs of the Company for probably seven to ten years. No office space will be available for other tenants. It will be a modern life insurance Home Office in every particular, having been designed primarily to furnish ideal working conditions as regards light and air, coupled with the most modern equipment available. Special attention has been paid to the floor plans. There will be practically no pillars inside the walls; the 52-foot span which is being adopted is no doubt the widest yet attempted in Canada for an office building. The ninth and tenth floors will be occupied by Executive Officers. The eleventh floor will be a lunch room for the Office Staff.

"Earle Month" a Record

SEPTEMBER was "Earle Month" with the Montreal Life Insurance Company and, in honour of the President of the company, the agents established a new monthly production record. The total amount of completed business received during the month was \$1,517,862. Mr. G. A. Michaud, the company's Manager in South-East Quebec, wrote personally 58 applications for a total insurance of \$73,599.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you give me any information as to the age at which most people take out life insurance? Do more men insure before reaching age 30 than after passing that age?

—M. W., Hamilton, Ont.
 As far as number of policies is concerned, it seems to be about a toss up between those insuring before age 30 and those insuring after reaching that age.

As far as amount of insurance written is concerned, however, it appears that a larger amount is taken by those over 30 than by those under that age. Some figures were recently published from the returns of twenty of the leading companies, which showed that by number of policies the distribution of business was: 48 per cent. for those 30 years and under, 52 per cent. for those over 30. By amount of policies the distribution was: 29 per cent. for those 30 years and under, and 61 per cent. for those over 30.

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The dollars you put into life insurance are safe. They earn compound interest at a good rate on the investment portion of your deposit. They create an estate for your family that cannot be produced in any other way. They come back to you at a time of life when you need them most. They form the kind of investment that need never cost you a worry.

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Established 1850	
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Established 1910	
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
Established 1890	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
Established 1911	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
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TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED	\$61,692,548.45

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WILLIAM W. PERKINS
 Special Agent for Ontario of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., which has recently published an interesting and comprehensive history of its career. Mr. Perkins joined the company in 1925 and has succeeded in substantially increasing its connections and business in Ontario. He began in insurance with the C.F.U.A., and after serving as rating officer was appointed inspector of the Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd. Before taking up his present work, he was with the Union of Canton in charge of the company's fire underwriting for Canada, so that he has had a wide experience in the business.

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HON. ANDREW ROSS McMASTER, K.C.
Of Montreal, recently appointed Provincial Treasurer of Quebec. Mr. McMaster succeeds to the office following the Hon. Jacob Nichol, who retired.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

the younger ages is large, although the average amount is small, while at the older ages the number of policies is smaller though the average amount of the policies is greater. The size of the average policy increases steadily with age.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I am offered very cheap insurance by the Ministers' Protective Society of Meadville, Pa. Would you advise a person to take out a policy in this company?

—B. M., Kingston, Ont.

No, I would not. While the insurance offered by the Ministers' Protective Society of Meadville, Pa., is low in price, it is unlicensed insurance, as the society is not authorized to transact business in Canada. It has no government deposit in this country for the protection of Canadians who take out insurance with it, so that in case of a claim under one of its policies payment could not be enforced in the local courts, but the claimant would have to try to collect in Pennsylvania. That puts a policyholder practically at the mercy of an unlicensed company when it comes to collecting a disputed claim.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises insuring with licensed companies only, as in case of any valid claim payment can be readily enforced through our local courts if necessary.

Insurance that is not easily collectible in case of a claim is dear at any price.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Is there any company doing business in Canada which issues a sickness and accident policy that cannot be cancelled as soon as any claim is made under it, thus allowing the company to get out of paying anything further under the policy?

It doesn't seem to be a fair deal to policyholders, to take premiums from them year after year as long as they don't meet with any accidents or sickness, and then as soon as they put in a claim go to work and cancel their policies so that they won't be able to get anything more back from the companies to which they have been paying out money over a period of years.
—M. L. D., Winnipeg, Man.

All ordinary accident and sickness policies are yearly contracts, and contain a cancellation clause, so that the company and the policyholders both have the right of not renewing the policy at the end of the year as well as the right to cancel the contract at any time during the year by giving the proper written notice. This right to cancel does not, however, relieve the insurance company of any liability which has accrued under the policy at the time of cancellation.

A sickness and accident policy which is non-cancellable during its term of three years is issued by the Fidelity Insurance Co. of Canada. A medical examination is required for this policy. The three-year premium is payable, 40 per cent first year; 30 per cent second year, and 30 per cent third year. No indemnity is payable for the first week of sickness.

The accident portion of this policy provides for the payment of the weekly indemnity for so long as the policyholder lives and is totally disabled. It also provides indemnity for dismemberment, loss of sight, speech, or hearing. All benefits are doubled if the accident occurs on a public conveyance, in an elevator or burning building, or is due to a boiler explosion, lightning, tornado, cyclone or falling walls.

The sickness portion of the policy provides for a weekly indemnity as long as the policyholder is totally disabled from any sickness up to a limit of fifty-two weeks; and if the policyholder is totally disabled for more than fifty-two weeks, one-quarter the weekly indemnity is paid for the term of total disability.

As to the cost of this policy, the

rates for a weekly indemnity of \$25 are as follows: Select and Preferred class, \$119.65 for ages 18 to 50, and \$141.40 for ages 51 to 60; Extra Preferred, \$126.15 for ages 18 to 50, and \$147.90 for ages 51 to 60; Ordinary, \$142.45 for ages 18 to 50, and \$164.20 for ages 51 to 60.

For a larger weekly indemnity the rates are correspondingly greater. The maximum limit for Select and Extra Preferred risks is \$50 sickness and \$100 accident weekly indemnity. For Ordinary risks the maximum weekly indemnity is \$50.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
As a subscriber to our paper I would like to get your advice on insurance matters.

I am 34 years of age, have a wife and four children. I carry at the present time \$18,093.60 with the Confederation Life, 8 years paid; \$2,500.00 with the Monarch Life, 10 years paid; \$1,500.00 with the Saskatchewan Life, 13 years paid; \$2,000.00 with the Canada Life, 3 years paid; total \$24,000. The above policies are on Guaranteed Dividend Plan and Deferred Dividend Plan. I have also a Sun Life Investment Bond at 55, and notice that the Sun Life of Canada are paying most substantial dividends and I have been tempted to surrender all my policies described above and convert them into paid up insurance which would give me a paid up estate of approximately \$11,000, and then take a policy of \$10,000 with the Sun Life, Ordinary Life Plan, with Annual Dividend to increase my protection and invest the balance of premiums that I am actually paying yearly in Sun Life Participating Bond at 55. Do you think this change would be advisable?

—A. B. La Fleche, Sask.

I would advise you to continue your existing policies instead of surrendering them for their paid up value, and then starting over again to pay for additional insurance on the pension bond plan, or ordinary life plan.

As your present policies are all in good companies and have been in force for a number of years, it would mean a loss to you to do so, as you would have to pay a much higher rate for the insurance you took out to replace what you are now carrying.

The only person who would come out ahead on such a transaction would be the insurance agent, who would get a commission on the new insurance written.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
May I ask your opinion on enclosed professional men's accident policy?

—G. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

As the company to which you have reference, the National Benefit Accident Association, of Des Moines, Iowa, is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no government deposit here for the protection of policyholders in this country, I advise against insuring with it.

In case of a claim arising under such a policy, payment could not be enforced here, but the claimant would have to go to Iowa to try to collect. You would thus be practically at its mercy when it came to enforcing payment of a loss under the policy.

In insuring with a licensed company, you are under no such disadvantage, as payment of valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only, if information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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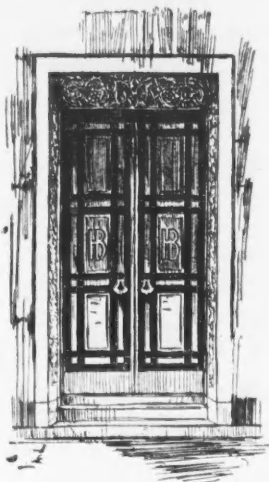
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This Month's Market Letter

contains a description of the remarkable record of

MONTREAL POWER

How an original investment of \$8,500 has reached a value of \$167,000; the company's "customer-ownership" plans, and other features are discussed.

A copy will be sent on receipt of the coupon.

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Profits Up by Half Million Ogilvie Flour Reports \$29.62 Earned on Common— Substantial Increases in All Accounts

PROFITS of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited for the year ended Aug. 31, 1929, were \$2,381,741, as compared with \$1,941,550 for the previous year.

The share earnings on the common stock during the year were \$29.62, as compared with \$24.02 during the previous year and \$17.53 for the 1926-27 period.

The company's investment account stood at \$10,325,070, as compared with \$9,220,175 last year, an increase of \$1,104,895. Total assets at the close of the year were \$19,017,251, as against \$17,094,219 last year.

The President, W. A. Black, said he hoped the company would be able to continue its policy of increased payments to the shareholders, but could not make any statement in that regard.

The working capital of the company showed a slight decrease over the period, being \$11,132,919, as compared with \$11,698,310 last year. The profit and loss balance on the other hand, is higher, being \$3,144,712, compared with \$2,777,791.

Mr. Black pointed out it was doubtful if the 1929 wheat crop would be any greater in quantity than one-half of its predecessor. Quality of wheat, however, was much superior to that of the previous year and the high grading and increased prices prevailing would, in a measure, compensate for the smaller quantity to be marketed, he said. Much of last year's wheat was of decidedly low grade and sold at large discounts under existing prices for this year's grades.

"There is no improvement to report in the matter of duties charged by foreign Governments on imports of flour as against wheat," Mr. Black said, "nor in the equalization of freights on flour and wheat, and wheat continues to be sold to foreigners at lower prices than Canadian mills have to pay; all of which, taken in conjunction with the fact that present values of wheat in Canada are much higher than in other competing export countries, does not at the moment give much hope for a successful export business by Canadian mills."



J. W. TYSON

Prominent Canadian financial journalist and former editor of The Financial Times and The Financial Post, who has resigned from the direction of the former paper to become associated with Greenshields & Co., investment bankers.

Joins Greenshields Prominent Financial Journalist Makes New Connection

GREENSHIELDS & CO., Investment Bankers and Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, announce that J. W. Tyson, for the past three years editor of the Financial Times and for the eight years immediately prior to that editor of the Financial Post, has joined their organization. Mr. Tyson will be identified with the Correspondence Department of Greenshields & Co., where his financial experience will be utilized in counselling investors on the merits of various securities.

Mr. Tyson's connection with daily newspapers and financial and other business publications extends over many years and has involved close contacts with men and conditions from coast to coast. He had his early training on the Guelph Mercury in the business office, as reporter and city editor and, in 1910 went to Western Canada to take the city editorship of the Saskatoon Phoenix. For some years he held various editorial positions on that paper and on the Regina Leader and then for a short time dropped out of newspaper work to take the assistant managership of the Saskatoon Industrial League.

In 1914 Mr. Tyson joined the MacLean Publishing Company in Toronto and, after acting as associate editor of various trade journals in that city and in Montreal, was appointed to the staff of the Financial Post, with which paper he was connected for a number of years as editor before coming to Montreal as managing editor of the Financial Times three years ago.

For more than ten years, therefore, Mr. Tyson has held the editorships of two of Canada's well-known financial papers. During that time he has formed and held intimate relationships with leaders in public affairs, finance and industry throughout the country and has kept closely in touch with all important economic developments by correspondence, travel and study.

Dividend Number 194 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited.

A dividend of 1 per cent. on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 4th day of November, 1929, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of October, 1929.

DATED the 11th day of October, 1929.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer



HENRY S. GOODERHAM

Who has been added to the directorate of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, is also a director of Metropolitan Motors, Limited, and Managing Director of both Dominion Battery Company Limited and Freshman Freed-Eisemann Radio Limited, Toronto. Mr. Gooderham served overseas with the First and Second Divisions of the Canadian Army Medical Corps from 1915 to the Armistice.

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ASSISTING INVESTORS

The October issue of our monthly investment list contains a variety of recommendations for sound and profitable investment.

A detailed description is given of each recommendation, enabling investors to judge the suitability of these securities to their own individual requirements.

This list is now ready for mailing and will be sent on request.

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Price: at the market, to yield about 6.35%

The common stock of the Company, in our opinion, presents a splendid opportunity to participate in the future growth of one of our successful chain store enterprises.
Price—at the Market

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Notorious Campaign Halted

Charles H. Unverzagt, Promoter of Lightning Creek Gold Gravel and Drainage Company, Falls Foul of B. C. Police

By F. C. PICKWELL

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S attorney-general has taken action recently against some mining promoters in Vancouver. Alfred E. Bowen, of the Bowen Utilities Corporation, was arrested on the last day of September on charges of obtaining money by false pretenses and circulating a questionable prospectus. He was lodged in jail, with bail set at \$5,000. The preliminary case had not been heard at time of writing.

Included in the drag-net was one familiar to SATURDAY NIGHT readers, — Charles Henry Unverzagt, of the Lightning Creek Gold Gravel and Drainage Co. He was arrested by Vancouver police officers at an apartment from which his hectic campaign has been conducted for some time. This is the third arrest made in an effort to rid the coast of alleged illegal or misleading stock operations.

Mr. Unverzagt was a prolific letter-writer. If anyone appeared anxious to get-rich-quick his proposition presumed to provide the golden opportunity. He talked in millions — million dollar property, just waiting for steel drills, in order to unearth millions in profits. His fantastic literature pictured one of the greatest fishing ponds for suckers ever sent along the postal routes. Writing to a prospect last July, among many other gems, this appeared: "If you are not tired of making money I will (if you have \$1000 or more) tell you the real thing!".... "I will see that you get the best going, if the amount is sufficient to justify anything special—not less than \$1,000." That anyone should bite at such bait would appear incomprehensible.

The B. C. Minister of Mines, Hon. W. A. McKenzie, found it necessary last August to issue a public warning against certain claims being made about the Lightning Creek Gold Gravel and Drainage Co., Ltd., (which company had applied to change the name to Lightning Creek Gold Mines, Limited). The wild statements being made, it was pointed out, were not in accord with the actual facts and conditions. In order to protect prospective investors one of the provincial resident engineers checked up on Lightning propaganda. On July 31, 1929, the engineer gave the minister his judgment.

The report, in part, is as follows:

A part of the promoters' claims:

"The particular advantage of Lightning Creek over every other known gold stream is its great length, and the fact that production and extensive test work at points 14 miles apart prove the continuity of the old channel, with an average record of easily 8 millions per mile on bed-rock, which, in our opinion, ranks Lightning Creek as the second richest gold stream in the world, and that there yet remains in its bedrock gravels in the unmined portion nearly 200 millions in gold, not counting the various benches and other recoveries that will be made by hydraulic or other operations."

The Resident Engineer's comment:

"The total production of Lightning Creek and its tributaries is estimated by W. A. Johnston in Memoir 149, 'Placer and Vein Gold Deposits of Barkerville, Cariboo District, British Columbia,' published by the Geological Survey (page 172) as between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. Practically all of this came from about two miles of the stream, in the vicinity of Stanley and Van Winkle. The richest portion of the creek, therefore, with its tributaries, produced, according to reliable computation, not more than between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 per mile, as compared with the stated \$8,000,000 per mile.

"The testing operation of this company have been carried out at Wingdam, some thirteen miles below Stanley, on Lightning Creek, where the former rich productive area was situated. There is no justification for inferring that because upper Lightning Creek was rich, therefore the bed-rock gravels some miles downstream will be equally rich. The richness of the gravels is determined by several factors, which may be quite different at two widely separated points on the same creek. Furthermore, it is quite possible that the preglacial drainage of Lightning Creek below Stanley was by way of Beaver Pass, which quite upsets attempts to align possible values in the vicinity of Wingdam with those in the vicinity of Stanley.

"From the available evidence there is no justification for assuming that the twenty-one miles of Lightning Creek controlled by this company is as rich as the portion mined out many years ago. Definite evidence shows that the gold content on Lightning Creek is irregularly distributed, and accurate and thorough testing by

drilling is required before any reliable estimate of gold content can be made."

The leading paragraph of an advertisement reads:—

"Security—The Company controls twenty-one miles on Lightning Creek, comprising 14 sections of an average of 1½ miles each. As stated above, in one section, 13 millions in gold have been proven on bed-rock, which will yield net returns of at least \$12,000,000 when tunnelled out. Furthermore, drill operations have been widely carried on at points 14 miles apart, which prove the continuity of the channel with an average of \$8,000,000 to the mile, or \$12,000,000 to the section. The 14 sections therefore, conservatively indicate \$168,000,000 in gold value on this property."

The Engineer's comment:—

"The statement that there is a proven gold content of \$13,000,000 gross, and \$12,000,000 net, in a 1½ mile section of this property is, in the

opinion of the Resident Engineer, entirely unwarranted by the evidence obtainable from the testing so far carried out.

"A consideration of the available data on the drilling results of the Lightning Creek Gold Gravels and Drainage Company indicates a possible gold content of \$260.00 per running foot of valley. Assuming that there does exist in that portion of Lightning Creek under review a preglacial gold channel largely un-eroded by ice movement, such a value is within the bounds of credibility. At the same time its existence has yet to be demonstrated by an intensive drilling campaign, and, further, having regard to the nature of this deeply buried deposit, the economic extraction of the gold contents is likely to be a severe tax on intelligent engineering ability.

"The statement that 'the 14 sections therefore conservatively indicate \$168,000,000 in gold values on this property' is a mis-statement of facts and conditions calculated to mislead investors.

"All those interested are advised to read the report on this company and property contained in the 1923 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, as it accurately summarizes the possibilities of this property. The concluding

sentence of this report is as applicable today as in 1923, and reads: 'Regardless of the merit of this property, when it is remembered that this company has been operating for over twenty-five years, without producing appreciable gold or any profits, it is quite apparent that the mining business of the company has not been very efficiently handled.'"

The name Valley of a Thousand Falls in the Mount Robson district, British Columbia, was bestowed by the Rev. G. B. Kinney, who first visited the region with Dr. A. P. Coleman and participated in his attempt to climb Mount Robson.

OUR STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT will be glad to furnish information on any listed or unlisted mining stocks.

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Steam shovels at work on great canal

STEAM shovels are now banking the sides of the new Beauharnois canal. Next spring, the route will be flooded and hydraulic dredges will continue the excavation. By the autumn of 1932 Beauharnois should be supplying power to industry.

The great fourteen mile canal is being constructed between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, two wide sections of the St. Lawrence. The power house is to be built at the Lake St. Louis end — only twenty-five miles from Montreal. The canal is to be over half a mile wide. It is planned to have a ship channel 27 feet deep and 200 yards wide.

Part of the St. Lawrence will flow through this canal and fall 83 feet in one drop at the power house, producing about 500,000 electric horsepower. In this fashion, the most economic use is made of the power in this section of the river.

In return for this power, belonging to the Province of Quebec, Beauharnois will pay Quebec, in water rentals alone about half a million dollars a year and when required will provide the Dominion with a \$16,000,000 canal capable of accommodating the largest ships of the Upper Lakes.

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Beauharnois



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Anglo-American Rivalry in Latin America

(Continued from page 29)

Great Britain, therefore, enjoys certain definite advantages over the United States. She is not suspect on the grounds of imperialism. She provided most of the capital for early development and has a century old reputation for fair trading. Her only important restriction upon import from South America is the reasonable precaution against infection by Argentine foot and mouth disease. Her mercantile marine on the South Atlantic is large and efficient. She is accorded tariff equality by all the South American republics.

With these factors in her favour post-war depression and taxation have not altogether explained British failure more fully to overtake America's lead. A further reason is to be found in the export market itself, namely the individual manufacturer's conservatism and an attitude of *dolce far niente* in the face of the rapid economic development which has characterized the last decade in Latin America.

South American markets have since the war been influenced by many new factors which United States traders have been quick to appreciate. The most obvious is the rapid growth of national industries, particularly in Brazil and the Argentine. Tariffs have risen to unprecedented heights. Competition has increased with economic development. For a few years exchanges were erratic and credits illusive. Banking systems have become more elastic by reason of the reorganization of national finances— notably in Brazil and Chile—and the influx of foreign bank branches.

Novel selling methods have been introduced by Germany and Belgium. Advertising has taken on greater importance and price levels have gone down, relatively if not absolutely. Immigration from Italy, Galicia, Portugal, Germany and Japan has modified the tone of the retail markets. Trading technique and living standards have improved. A more aggressive enterprise has in a great measure replaced the traditional idea of "mamana".

With these changes the American manufacturer has kept pace better than his British competitor. It is easy to find individual and notable exceptions, but certainly the doubtful divinity of nineteenth century traditions from which the Americas are free still hedges many British industries. That complacent child of Victorian commerce "we have always done it this way" has been an unconscionable time in dying.

It is however, fairly clear that industrial Britain has at last awakened to these circumstances and is not only taking steps to safeguard her established interests but also to expand and co-ordinate her commerce. The challenge of the United States has been accepted and the weak points in the American armour have been shrewdly gauged.

*

The first step in the British campaign was defensive. During the last three years, United States capital has sedulously sought to control public utility companies and to organize fresh ones where opportunity existed. The outcome of such policy has been a "veritable avalanche" of new capital. Several Chilean companies and latterly the telephone company of Buenos Aires have come under United States control. Not only has this given rise to grave misgivings on the part of the Latin Americans themselves, who do not regard a monopoly of public services by the United States, with its attendant "reserved markets" for material, as an unmixed blessing, but it has also stirred the British-owned Argentine railway into dramatic action.

Casting aside the traditional conception that the investment market should be as unnumbered as that for potatoes, the directorate of the Buenos Aires Pacific Railway enacted statutory changes whereby voting rights are restricted to British and Argentine shareholders. This met with such immediate and wholehearted approval in England and Argentina that several other railways followed suit. Whether or not arbitrary interference with, or limitation of the open market for shares is economically sound can be decided by the theorists; in the present instances, public opinion overwhelmingly supports the action of the railway boards.

The second step, the D'Abernon mission, is frankly aggressive. At the moment of writing the mission is in Brazil but its work in Argentina has been, in the words of Lord D'Abernon himself, who is not given to overstatement, "unexpectedly successful". Its primary object was the establishment of a *modus operandi* whereby an increased interchange of products could be effected.

Full details are not yet public

property but it is believed that a loan of £16,000,000 for road building by British contractors is being arranged, and certainly Argentina is pledged to spend in England £8,000,000 in the purchase of material for the State railways—which are not to be confused with the British owned railways—during the next three years.

Hitherto the greater part of such purchases have been placed in America, so that Lord D'Abernon and his colleagues have succeeded in diverting to England nearly forty million dollars worth of orders most of which might reasonably have been expected by the United States. The circumstance that Lord D'Abernon established a most friendly personal relationship with the president of the republic, Dr. Irigoyen,—which Mr. Hoover signally failed to do,— does not fully explain this quite remarkable achievement; predisposition is clearly indicated.

If commensurate success attends the mission's work in Brazil, and if—as may be expected—it will stimulate the private British trader to a semblance of the initiative and intelligence of his United States competitor, the accusations of incompetence which, with reason, have been made against British exports, will no longer hold true.

*

So far as Canada is concerned the inferences are obvious. Never before have certain Latin-American republics, notably Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia and perhaps Chile, been so receptive to British, and hence to Canadian, commercial suggestion. The threat of the United States tariff policy has already given rise to open discussion in Buenos Aires and Montevideo of Canada as an alternative source of supply of North American commodities.

Not to put too fine a point to it, while the individual American exporter has justly gained for himself an enviable market, the United States has in this year of grace, rather overplayed her hand. If, therefore, Canada is alert, she can finesse through the United States' strength and do what Britain is already doing and will very definitely continue to do in the future.

The import and export statistics of these republics will suggest the most feasible lines of *rapprochement*. So far as the Plate is concerned paper, lead, copper and brass, zinc, iron and steel tubing, wire, certain heavy chemicals and—by no means least—the erection of con- terminal grain elevators—are indicated; with the reciprocal purchase of hides, flaxseed and maize Colombia would probably welcome Canadian construction and road making material of all kinds, flour and possibly timber. The opportunity for constructive economic statesmanship is here. Britain has given the lead. Will Canada follow?

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ALLIANCE Paper Mills Limited, consolidating the concerns formerly known as the Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Ritchie & Ramsay, Limited, and the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills Limited, has now started on the second year of its existence as on the first of October last.

Accordingly it is now possible to review the position, although officials state, there were difficulties to be anticipated in the very nature of an amalgamation of this kind. For example, there was the matter of the organization of the Sales Staff, the merging of the New Toronto Coating Plant with the Georgetown Coating plant, and various other preliminary work of similar character that presented itself. Moreover, there was a great deal of reconstruction work to be done, as well as much replacement and renovation of existing mechanical equipment.

It is stated that all the difficulties in these connections have been overcome in a satisfactory manner and the various plants have been brought to the desired point of operating efficiency. The past year's record has fully come up to expectations and the outlook for the second year is such as to inspire confidence.

There was a new development in long distance telephone connections when it became possible for the public in Holland to get in communication with the principal cities of the Dutch East Indies, a distance of 8,700 miles, writes J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. For a three-minutes' conversation the charge is only \$19, provided notice is given beforehand.

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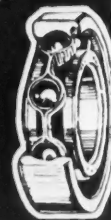
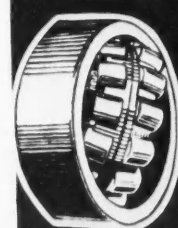
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Iron and Steel in Britain

Industry Now Definitely on Upgrade — Situation in Coal Trade is Present Cause of Uncertainty

By LEONARD J. REID
Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

THE recovery from the slump of 1921 has been long delayed in the case of the iron and steel industry compared with many other sections of industrial activity, but the steady increase in production shown this year—with the exception, in the case of steel, of a normal summer recession—lend colour to the view that the industry is now definitely on the upgrade.

It was only to be expected from the nature of the industry that it should feel the effects of such a slump for a long period for, as was pointed out by Sir Lowthian Bell in his evidence before The Depression of Trade Commission of 1855-86, "iron being wanted for almost every industry is the one factor upon whose head the misfortunes of all the industries ultimately fall; if the cotton trade is bad, the cotton spinners require less machinery, if the mineral trade is bad the railways require a smaller amount of accommodation; fewer rails are required and less rolling stock, and the same observation applies with regard to ships." Hence any recovery in this industry was necessarily postponed until its customers had themselves experienced a sufficient revival of prosperity to resume their demands for its products.

The British iron and steel industry, moreover, found itself particularly handicapped because of the advantages which inflation gave to producers in some other countries in enabling wage costs to be reduced, and capital to be raised cheaply for the elimination of outstanding indebtedness, and the purchase of new up-to-date plant.

buildings is only one of the sources of demand for iron and steel, and the general demand for the metals, for reasons given above, should continue to increase.

One factor which at the moment causes some uncertainty in the British industry, however, should also be mentioned. That is the situation in the coal industry. It is profoundly to be hoped that all who play any part in the discussions which will take place in that industry this winter will not be unmindful of the effects of their outcome on other branches of the national economy. As far as can be judged a more amiable frame of mind is becoming apparent in those most intimately concerned. If agreement is reached without a stoppage, the iron and steel industries, at least, will be profoundly thankful, and will face their own problems with enhanced confidence.

Honey Dew Half Year Shows \$163,000 Net

NET profits of Honey Dew Limited before depreciation for the six months ended Aug. 31, are reported by officials at more than \$163,000. Principal depreciation, breakage and replacement has been written off, having been taken care of in monthly operating cost.

Monthly sales for the quarter ending with Aug. 31 have shown a steady and material increase over the similar period of last year. June sales of \$146,412 compare with \$66,840 last year; July sales of \$169,504 compare with \$110,384 a year ago, and the August total of \$184,567 is an increase from \$140,715 in August 1928. Total for the quarter amounts to \$502,484 this year and \$317,940 last year.

The company is operating fifty-two units, of which fifteen are located in Toronto. United States shops are operated through a wholly-owned subsidiary, "Honey Dew, Inc.," while the company also owns 51 per cent of the common stock of Honey Dew Western Limited, which is operating eight shops on a satisfactory basis. Sales figures given above are exclusive of subsidiaries.

These factors, however, both the general and the particular, were temporary. With the stabilisation of currencies British producers were able to compete on a more equal footing, and other industries have gradually recovered from the slump. This influence is now being felt, although the rate of expansion in the demand for iron and steel is still appreciably below that of pre-war times, in spite of the many new uses to which steel is being put, and the great growth in its consumption in the motor car and building industries.

Its effect is seen in the increase in the production figures of all the most important iron and steel producing countries. The monthly average production of pig iron in Great Britain for the year to date is 618,900 tons compared with an average of 550,900 tons for the whole of 1928; in Belgium 335,000 metric tons against 335,000; in France 866,500 metric tons against 841,000; in Germany 1,090,500 metric tons against 904,000; and in U.S.A. 3,661,500 metric tons against 3,167,000. Increases of a similar order have been seen in the production of steel ingots and castings, the monthly average for Great Britain being 805,400 tons this year compared with 710,400 tons in 1928, while in the United States, for example, the average monthly production has advanced from 4,222,000 metric tons to 4,905,000 metric tons.

These conditions have enabled producers to raise prices. The Board of Trade index of British iron and steel prices in August was 114.9 (1913 = 100) compared with 111.7 in August 1928. Broadly speaking there have been proportionately larger rises in Continental prices, so that the margin between the prices quoted by British makers and their competitors is now smaller than it has been for some time.

As a result of the enhanced demand, producers in many Continental countries are now working close to capacity, but this is not yet the case in Great Britain. A competent observer has estimated the current production of pig iron at rather over 75 per cent. of effective capacity, activity in the case of hematite being practically at capacity, and that of steel at 60 per cent., so that compared with their Continental competitors the British iron and steel makers have much greater room for expansion before expenditure on new plant is needed.

Whether or not this will become a question of practical importance depends on the extent to which the present improvement in conditions in the iron and steel industry proves lasting. The recovery in the shipbuilding industry earlier in the year substantially contributed to the increased demand for iron and steel, but this unfortunately now shows signs of waning. Ultimately, however, as world trade increases the requirements of merchant shipowners should once again return to pre-war levels, but until a consistently firmer tone is seen in the freight market owners will hardly regain sufficient confidence to ensure a steady flow of orders to shipbuilders. But ship-



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The Will, if not purely Roman in origin, at least owes its development to Roman Law. It is the outgrowth of "manipulation"—or sale of property. The early Roman Will differed from the modern Will in most important respects. It was made in public and was irrevocable, and took effect on execution. Its original object, like that of adoption, was to secure the perpetuation of the family. The written, secret, revocable Will, effective at the death of the testator came into use later.

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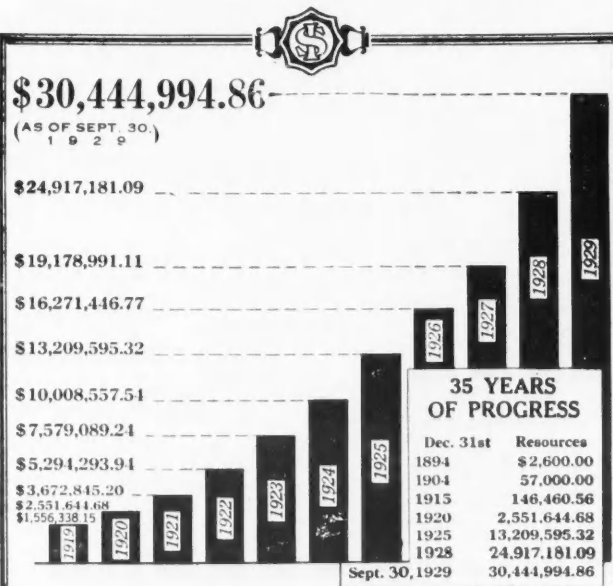
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This important change has aroused widespread interest in the British Press. A very large number of the leading London and Provincial newspapers announced the introduction of Burroughs Ledger Posting Machines in bank offices. Some of the clippings are shown in this advertisement. Over fifty British newspapers commented favorably in their columns upon the mechanisation of their local branches of some of the leading British Banks.

The machines installed were supplied by Burroughs, who assisted in the study of the banks' problems and the application of mechanised methods to their special needs.

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**Recession in U. S.
General Reaction Noted to
Activity of Spring**

A GRADUAL spread of the recession in activity that was observed in some industries a month or more ago has characterized general business in the U. S. in recent weeks, says the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. While the earlier tendencies toward lower levels were properly regarded as essentially seasonal in character, the later and more pronounced declines in plant operations must be considered rather in the nature of a readjustment necessitated by the exceptional, and in some cases excessive, activity of the spring and summer. The level of operations, however, in the basic industries at any rate, still seems to be appreciably higher than at this time last year.

Industrial activity as a whole continues to make a more favorable showing than distribution, either at wholesale or retail. Although this statement must be made with full recognition of the incomplete and sometimes unreliable character of the available data, it seems to be warranted by comparisons with past records. This is a situation that has commonly been regarded as unfavorable in its bearing on the outlook for business, since it is taken to indicate that goods are being produced in response to a demand that is partly speculative and is accompanied by a gradual accumulation of commodities in dealers' hands.

Something of the kind may be taking place in certain directions at present. Such a conclusion is suggested by the sharp decline in unfilled orders for steel, the increase in dealers' stocks of automobiles, the market situation in certain branches of the textile and building-material industries, and similar conditions here and there in other parts of the business structure. While the heavy industries have been making a series of new high records, the general level of trade, as measured by such standards as railway freight loadings, bank debits, department-store sales, and the like, has followed approximately a normal course. Under such conditions, it would not be surprising to find that inventories in general were somewhat larger than a year ago.

If such a condition exists, however, it is not reflected in the usual ways. The level of commodity prices shows not the slightest trace of inflation; the transportation situation is excellent; there is no shortage of labor in most industries; and no conclusive evidence exists that stocks of goods in general are greatly above normal in relation to output and demand.

Business Horizon Still Bright

Record of Progress in 1929 Gives Sound Basis for Optimism Which Prevails in Canada

IT is generally acknowledged that the Canadian wheat crop of 1929 will not be much more than 50% as large as the crop of 1928, but according to the early inspection reports the grade will be substantially better. Last year there was only one car graded No 1 Hard up to November 1st, and this year there were 332 cars of No. 1 Hard up to September 30th. The most recent report of the Board of Grain Commissioners states that approximately 50% of the cars inspected are grading No 1 Northern and more than 90% are of contract grade. The protein content is averaging 2% higher than in the past two years.

Mineral production continues to establish new records; the value of the output for the first half of the year was 17% above the level attained in 1928. Copper production increased 23%, and higher copper prices led to an increase of 68% in its value. The increase in the volume and value of nickel was 18% and 21% respectively. The half year also witnessed an increase in the value of the production of gold, silver, lead, zinc and cobalt, as well as in that of the fuels, including coal, natural gas, petroleum and peat. Development in the mining districts is being pushed forward on a steadily increasing scale.

In the paper industry, it is noted that consumption continues to increase more rapidly than the installation of new mill capacity. At the present time the mills are working at about 85% capacity. It is reported that new mills are to be constructed both in British Columbia and New Brunswick.

It has been predicted that the exceptional level of automobile production in the first six months of the year is likely to be somewhat offset by lower output during the rest of the year. In other lines of manufacturing there was less than the normal decline in summer production, and reports from all parts of the country indicate that preparations are under way for maximum activity this fall. The employment index, which continues to establish new high levels over

the corresponding months of previous years, reflects the continued expansion in manufacturing activity.

In 1928 the value of construction contracts awarded surpassed the level established in any previous year. The statistics for the first eight months of 1929 show that the value of the contracts awarded during this period are more than 20% in excess of those of the corresponding months of 1928. This continued expansion in building points out the Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter reflects the optimism with which the country looks toward future prospects.

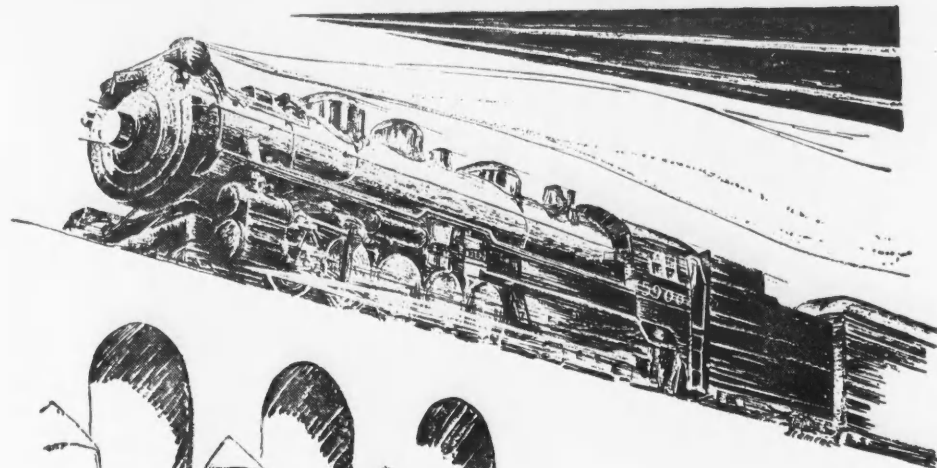
Net Well Up

Western Canada Flour Profit is \$556,352

THE annual report of Western Canada Flour Mills shows net profit, after making provisions for reserves, at \$556,352, compared with \$409,387 in 1928, and \$388,797 in 1927. Following payment of preferred dividends, amounting to \$160,722, and common dividends of \$161,000, surplus profit for the year remained at \$234,630. The balance carried forward from the previous year amounted to \$820,982, increasing total surplus to \$1,055,612, from which has been deducted \$50,000 for pension fund, leaving a balance of \$1,005,612 to be carried into the new year.

Although net working capital is somewhat lower the liquid position is excellent, with the ratio of current assets to liabilities better than 2½ to 1. During the year the company added to the chain of bakeries, and this undoubtedly reduced current assets. Investments have grown from \$132,947 to \$699,276, while net working capital shows a smaller reduction at \$1,888,952, against \$2,244,226 at the end of the 1928 year. Current assets stand at \$3,102,408, against liabilities of \$1,213,456. Total assets are up from \$9,288,812 to \$9,476,356, with the value of fixed assets down from \$5,726,338 to \$5,674,671. Total reserves are close to \$3,000,000 at \$2,951,689.

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